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Vaisakha 8, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 28, 1975 Vaisakha 8 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्रीनगर में तथा अन्य राज्यों की राजधानियों में उचित दर की दुकानों से बेचे जाने वाले गेहूं तथा चावल के भावों में अन्तर

*793. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की राजधानी श्रीनगर तथा शेष राज्यों की राजधानियों में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से निर्धन व्यक्तियों को बेचे जाने वाले गेहूं व चावल के भाव क्या क्या हैं,

(ख) यदि इन भावों में अन्तर है, तो कितना तथा क्यों और इस अन्तर को हटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है,

(ग) सरकार द्वारा रियायतें दिये जाने के कारण किन स्थानों पर ये भाव कम हैं और ये भाव कितने कम हैं, और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, इन मूल्यों में किस हद तक वृद्धि या कमी हुई है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9532/75].

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि 1974-75 में जम्मू-काश्मीर में लो इनकम ग्रूप को व्हीट की आटा 44 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल और राइस 40 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल, तथा हायर इनकम ग्रूप को व्हीट 80 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल और राइस 80 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से दिया जाता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र में व्हीट 138 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल और राइस 139 रुपये से 186 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से और मणिपुर में व्हीट 150 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल और राइस 157 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से दिया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में व्हीट और राइस के भावों में इतना फ़र्क क्यों रखा गया है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश बहुत ग़रीब है और वहां आदिवासी भी रहते हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर में व्हीट और राइस इतना सस्ता देने का कारण यह मालूम होता है कि वहां इस के लिए सबसिडी दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी स्टेट्स को भी सबसिडी क्यों नहीं दी जाती है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The issue prices in individual States are fixed by the State Governments, and if some State Governments want to subsidise in the interests of the consumers, they can

do it. Of course, Government have certain views in regard to these matters as to what the level of the subsidy should be etc., but because of certain historical reasons, this has been going on, and some Governments are subsidising. There is another State also, Tripura, which subsidises to some extent, though not to the same extent. Therefore, it is for the Jammu & Kashmir Government to decide as to what should be the level of the issue price in that State.

श्री आर० बी० बडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में हिस्टारिकल ग्राउंड्ज की वजह से सबसिडी दी जाती है। जब सभी स्टेट्स सैंटर के अधीन हैं, तो फिर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश आदि अन्य स्टेट्स को भी सबसिडी क्यों नहीं दी जाती है? देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में व्हीट और राइस के भावों में डबल फ़र्क क्यों रखा गया है? सरकार यह आदेश क्यों नहीं देती है कि सबसिडी देकर अन्य स्टेट्स में भी रेट कम किये जायें और सब स्थानों पर एक ही भाव रखा जाये?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Jammu and Kashmir Government are very conscious of this. In fact, when Sheikh Abdullah was in Delhi, he had occasion to discuss it with us and express his views. In fact, he thinks heavy subsidies are not very desirable. It is very difficult to take decisions because consumers are accustomed to a certain level of prices, and to disturb it all of a sudden is very difficult, though some Commissions have in the past drawn the attention of the State Governments. They are seized of the matter.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What should be the difference between the procurement price and the consumer price, because the difference, as my hon. friend Shri Bade has pointed out, is large. Particularly I would refer to the Adivasi area. So far as the procurement price is concerned, it is much more than the consumer price. So, what should be the difference? What is the criterion to fix the price?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Taking into consideration the present state of our economy, because heavy subsidies necessarily mean dificit financing or additional taxation, the Government of India's general approach is that they would like to sell the foodgrains at economic cost; that means, procurement price plus overheads and others. The present position is that rice is being sold at economic cost; in the case of wheat, because of the very high level of import price, there is some subsidy involved in wheat price. The procurement price of wheat is Rs. 105 and the issue price to the State Government is Rs. 125.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the policy of allotment of food articles to the States, whether it depends upon the requirement of the State or the purchasing capacity of the State? I come from a State where there is food scarcity. May I know from the hon. Minister further whether any direction has been given to the State Government to give the food articles on a subsidy basis to the common man, to the poorer sections of the people?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Even as it is there is a budget provision for Rs. 295 crores for food subsidy. I do not think it is possible for the Government of India to increase the level of subsidy now.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What about my other question? What is the policy in respect of allotment of foodgrains to States? Does it depend upon the requirement of the State or the purchasing capacity of the State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This is not covered by this main Question. I seek your protection. If you want me to reply, I will reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Minister has stated that it is left to the State Government to decide at what price wheat or rice shall sell in the State. May I take it that there is no indirect subsidy by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir? This difference is so great that the loss to the State would be enormous. Unless the Central Government has approved

in some form or another that this degree of subsidy should be given, it would not be possible for the State Government. I would like the Minister to clarify this point.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The position is like this. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir is incurring approximately an expenditure of Rs. 19 crores annually for selling foodgrains at subsidised rates. This amount comes out of their own budget plus grants from the Government of India which gives grants to all the State Governments according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. But there is another element of subsidy involved, in areas where rail-heads are not there. Only recently there has been a rail-head at Jammu, but mostly these are hill areas. It is because the landed cost or the cost of delivery of foodgrains is heavier in their case. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, various commissions have gone into it and they have recommended a certain level of help to the State Government—to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. During the last one or two years, we have been giving Rs. 1½ to 2 crores.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: May I know whether the Central Government will consider giving subsidy to some of the deficit States in the South, particularly, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Rayalaseema and Karnataka, which are now hit by drought for supplying foodgrains at cheaper prices than what is being done now?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Wherever wheat is distributed, the subsidy is available to them.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: The hon. Minister has said that there was some discussion regarding food subsidy in Jammu and Kashmir with the Chief Minister of that State. May I know whether any concrete proposals were considered by the Centre?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There was no concrete proposal as such, but this issue of very heavy subsidy is naturally causing concern both to the State Government and to the Government of India. This is a matter which requires very sympathetic consideration from the point of view of both Jammu and Kashmir consumers and our own problems.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister? When he said that the State Government fixes the issue price as well as the amount of subsidy, does it mean that no special grant is given by the Central Government to help the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to enable them to give the subsidy? Or is it out of the allotment given on the basis of the Finance Commission's recommendations that the State Government gives the subsidy? And, if the Central Government makes any special allotment for that State, why does it not consider giving such subsidy for other States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no special allotment to Jammu and Kashmir. In fact, a number of other States get more grants-in-aid and according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission. But, what happens is that if that amount goes for providing subsidy, to that extent, the developmental activities are affected.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has been telling the public that the food subsidy will be withdrawn. Is the Government aware of it and is there any talk going on between the Central Government and the Chief Minister?

(2) I would like to know the special circumstances in regard to Jammu and Kashmir for the grant of the food subsidy and is there any change in those circumstances for which it was given?

MR. SPEAKER: He has just mentioned about it, that no special grants are given to Kashmir.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: What about the other part of my question?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking the same question which Mr. Chatterjee asked.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I asked in the first place whether the Central Government are aware that the Chief Minister is withdrawing it unilaterally.

(2) Is he consulting you or not? He has already said that he is going to withdraw it. I would like to know whether he is doing it unilaterally or with your concurrence.

Then, I wanted to know the special circumstances that necessitated this subsidy and what is the change in those circumstances that compelled the withdrawal of that concession?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the first part is concerned, if the J & K Chief Minister comes to the conclusion that subsidies are to be withdrawn, the Government of India would like to support him very much.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some limit. After three members, I expected no other member will get up. But it is going on 3, 4, 5 or 6. After all, you should yourself realise it. Shri Hari Singh.

SLOW PROGRESS IN CLEARING SLUMS IN DELHI

*794. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a very slow progress in clearing slums in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The progress in clearing of slums in Delhi, as elsewhere, is necessarily a slow process due to enormity of the problem and non-availability of funds to the extent required. Greater effort is being made in improving the slums by providing civic services and amenities to the extent possible.

श्री हरी सिंह: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त सरकार के पास किन-किन गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ करने की और नई बस्ती बनाने की योजना है? उन के पास फंड्स की क्या कमी पड़ रही है और फंड उन को नहीं मिल पा रहा है तो क्यों? क्या यह भी सही है कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के काम का जो फंड था वह दूसरे कामों में लगा दिया गया? इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यू एन ओ की कोई एजेंसी 25 मेम्बरों की आई थी जिस ने कलकत्ता, दिल्ली आदि शहरों का सर्वे किया था आर्थिक सहायता दिलवाने के लिए? उस की रिपोर्ट क्या सरकार को मिली है और उस के माफर्त कितना रुपया सरकार को गन्दी बस्तियों हटाने के सिलसिले में मिल रहा है?

श्री दलबीर सिंह: यह ठीक है यह मसला बड़ा गभीर है और जहां तक इन बस्तियो का सवाल है यह मसला और भी ज्यादा गभीर होता जाता है जब कि आए साल बहुत ज्यादा आदमी रोजगार की तलाश में शहर में आ जाते है। यह केवल एक बस्ती का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि कई बस्तियो का सवाल है और हर मुहल्ले में इस तरह की प्राबलम आती है। इस के ऊपर सरकार ने समय समय पर विचार किया है और एम० सी० डी० ने प्रोग्राम बनाया है तथा यहां के डी० डी० ए० ने बहुत से प्रोग्राम बना रखे हैं। लेकिन जहा तक फंड्स का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि फंड्स की क्या कमी है, फंड्स की बडी कमी है और इस कमी के कारण ही तथा और दूसरी विफलतों के कारण जैसे कि आए साल बहुत ज्यादा लोग आते रहते हैं, इन कारणों से खास तौर पर इस प्रोग्राम के अंदर काफी बाधा पड़ती है। जैसे-जैसे पैसा मिलता जायगा, यह प्रोग्राम ठीक होता जायगा। लेकिन इस वक्त पैसे की कमी बहुत ज्यादा है और चूंकि

यह मसला बड़ा गम्भीर है, इस लिये इन दोनों बातों को सामने रख कर चलें तो इस मसले का हल करना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

यह देखा गया है कि 1974 में 15 लाख आदमी इन बस्तियों में आते जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन यह रफ़ एस्टीमेट है, इस से कम-व-बेश हो सकता है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने टीम के बारे में पूछा है, वह इन्फर्मेशन इस वक्त मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं है कि इस पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो बाद में हम इस की सूचना उन को दे देंगे। लेकिन इस वक्त डी० डी० ए० ने इस के ऊपर बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा प्रोग्राम बना रखा है और 1975-76 में डी० डी० ए० "एन्वायरनमेन्टल इम्प्रूवमैन्ट आफ स्लम एरियाज़" स्कीम पर करीब 185 लाख रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है, पिछले सालों में भी स्लम क्लिअरेंस पर काफ़ी रुपया खर्च किया गया है—8 करोड़ रुपये के करीब वैरियस-स्टेजेज़ पर खर्च होते रहे हैं। 10 हज़ार के करीब टैनेमेन्ट्स बनाये गये हैं, 39316 के करीब हाउस साइट्स एलाट की गई हैं। इस तरह से हमारा यह कम्प्रीहैन्सिव प्रोग्राम चल रहा है।

श्री हरी सिंह: हमारी सरकार का लक्ष्य था कि हर साल दो हज़ार टेनेमेन्ट्स बनायेंगे, लेकिन पिछले दो सालों में एक भी मकान स्लम एरिया में सरकार द्वारा नहीं बनाया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या सरकार के पास बिलकुल ही फण्ड्स नहीं हैं या फण्ड्स की कमी है—मैं इन दोनों बातों की सफ़ाई चाहता हूं इस में इतनी पुस्ती क्यों बरती जा रही है?

श्री दलबीर सिंह: माननीय सदस्य की यह बात सही नहीं है कि पिछले साल में कोई नहीं बनाये गये। 1974-75 के अन्दर 47 लाख रुपये का प्रावीज़न था और 1376 टेनेमेन्ट्स बनाये गये। इस लिये यह प्रोग्राम चल रहा है ऐसी बात नहीं है कि बिलकुल नहीं बनाये गये।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Delhi is Union Territory. In order to set a good example to the States, in case of clearance of slums in Delhi may I know whether Government has fixed the phased programme to clear the slums in Delhi and if so what is the time limit?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Under these various schemes the programmes are going on. Slum clearance improvement schemes are there; there are schemes for environmental improvements also. All these schemes are there. But we cannot set a definite time within which this can be done because it depends upon availability of funds and the financial position, as everybody knows, is very tight. Under these circumstances it becomes difficult to solve the problem within a short period.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Government might say, within 100 years this can be done; let them fix some time-limit. It is a Centrally administered subject.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Under these circumstances, as I have stated in my earlier reply, it all depends upon availability of funds.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will he confirm that it will be done during our life-time, not mine, but his?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is an important question. 2 lakh people cross-over from neighbouring States to Delhi. One lakh is natural growth. Delhi takes burden of 3 lakhs every year. There was a proposal for neighbouring States to set up some kind of ring towns. What has happened to that. Since slum clearance work is taken over by DDA is it a fact that condition in a way has become worse as lesser funds are available? The Corporation was spending 2 crores extra from its own funds. The Corporation now does not spend those funds.

I want to know why the provision of amenities in slums and in unapproved colonies, since the take over by the DDA, has become much less. In fact, I would say, this has been stopped in unapproved colonies. I would like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may now kindly resume his seat. Is it a question or a speech?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am now putting the question. Will the hon. Minister discuss the problems about Delhi with Delhi Members of Parliament as this is a very important question?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I agree with the hon. Member when he says that this is a very important question. I have no doubt that it is a very important question. He said that lakhs of people come here every year. As I have already stated, there is so much of influx in Delhi every year. I have also told this hon. House that the schemes are already there. There is some headway in these schemes. Also, in the neighbouring States, those schemes will be implemented in due course; within a few years, these will be taken up and we are taking up this matter very seriously and are also trying to provide as much funds as are possible for the purpose. For solving this problem, we have very comprehensive schemes.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र: क्या मैं गवर्नमेन्ट से जान सकता हूं—ज्यों-ज्यों गवर्नमैन्ट स्लम्ज को दूर करने की कोशिश करती है, त्यों-त्यों स्लम्ज की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। खास कर जैनरल इलैक्शन के वक्त तरह-तरह के नये स्लम्ज बढ़ जाते हैं और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज उन को एन्ड्रेस करती हैं। आप किसी पार्टी का झण्डा लगा लो, वह पार्टी आप की पीठ पर रहेगी। आम तौर पर इस के लिये पोलिटीकल पार्टीस को ही दोष दिया जाता है, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि सिर्फ कांग्रेस को ही एक्यूज किया जाता है, ऐसा सब करते हैं। क्या इस मामले में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज में कोई फैसला हो सकता है कि जहां तक दिल्ली की सफाई का ताल्लक है पार्टीज ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनायेंगी जिस से स्लम्ज पैदा हों और दिल्ली की सफाई में बाधा पड़े?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): If the reason for the influx of population is a political compulsion, I would be happy to discuss the same with the Opposition Parties. But, there is no such compulsion. As I understand it, it is the other way round. Because of lack of employment people flow into the metropolitan areas. As my colleague has explained, we have the national regional capital development plans. This is being seriously taken up. It involves discussion naturally with the Minister's of the neighbouring States and we are going ahead with it as quickly as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, due to inadequate provisions for the clearance of slums, lakhs of people are compelled to live on the footpath. In Calcutta, we have seen it. But, I want to know because the Minister said that lakhs of people come to Delhi and, naturally, the problem becomes acute due to unsatisfactory progess of slum clearance--how many of the people are living on the footpath of Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a separate notice for this question. We will all the interested to know about it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The difficulty about the people living on the footpath is when we go there they may not be found there on the footpath.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not a matter of joke. You better come to Calcutta and you will see how many people are living on the footpath.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I have not taken it lightly. I have only put graphically the enumeration difficulty *(interruptions)*.

Utilisation of Drillings Rigs for Exploiting Underground Resources

*796. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of drilling rigs of Central Ground Water Board are lying sick/idle or under-stilised due to bad management and lack of proper planning;

(b) if so, particulars of monthly and yearly drilling progress per rig during 1973-74 and how does it compare with the performance of other Central Government Drilling Agencies such as G.S.I., N.M.D.C. N.C.D.C. and M.E.C.;

(c) how many production tube wells have been drilled and established. number of bore holes drilled and the results thereof by use of rigs during the last three years. year-wise; and

(d) what effective steps are taken/proposed to ensure maximum utilisation of rigs for exploiting underground resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1972-73, 156 production tube wells both of exploratory and deposit types were drilled and 124 of them were successful. and 104 observation wells and slim boreholes were drilled for collection of hydrological and lithological data. In 1973-74, 203 production tube wells of exploratory and deposit types were drilled. of which 176 were successful and 172 observation wells and slim boreholes were drilled for collection of hydrological and lithological data. In 1974-75, 177 production tube-wells of exploratory and deposit types were drilled of which 155 were successful and 187 observation wells and slimholes were drilled for collection of hydrological and lithological data.

(d) There has been a continuous effort to ensure maximum utilisation of rigs by the Central Ground Water Board by attending to the major and minor repairs of the rigs expeditiously and co-ordinating the movement of rigs so as to minimise both distance and time. The performance in terms of metres drilled during the last three years of 58122 metres, 63278 metres and 69670 metres amply proves the points.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, in the context of the reply given to parts (c) and (d) of the question I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that a good number of rigs are lying idle at Baroda unit of Central Ground Water Board. Also what effective steps the Government is taking to deploy maximum number of rigs in the Gujarat region in view of the present scarcity conditions to ensuring that drinking water supply is made in the drought striken areas of Gujarat and Kutch?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Sir, out of the total 56 rigs with the Central Ground Water Board only five are under repairs. This is not too large a number in view of the fact that most of these drills are very old. The drills have been distributed throughout the country division-wise, I do not have the exact figure for Gujarat as this question does not relate specifically to Gujarat.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: In view of the increasing demand of rigs and to avoid import of rigs what effective steps have been taken for indigenous production of rigs to match our requirements and achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of rigs?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Sir, a different Ministry is dealing with the production of rigs.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, the Minister in his reply has said that there are 56 rigs out of which five rigs are under repair. In other words, it means that with 51 rigs they have been able to drill 177 production tube-wells. In this connection I may say that I have one rig and we are able to drill 14 wells in a month. Therefore, I say, could he not develop better management of rigs?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: These are drills of a different type. These are deep drilling rigs and the average per month is about 138 metres per drill which is considered reasonable.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, arising out of parts (c) and (d) of the question I would like to know how many rigs at Baroda are lying idle?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Sir, Gujarat falls within division No. 1 of the Central Ground Water Board. That division has got seven rigs and may be one out of these seven rigs is out of order.

Plant set up by Modern Bakeries to Manufacture Nan

*797. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Modern Bakeries has started a new unit to manufacture 'nan';

(b) if so, the cost of the plant set up, the installed capacity and other particulars thereof;

(c) whether he, while inaugurating this plant, said that the Modern Bakeries had not served the purpose for which it was established; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures being taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of equipments installed for production of Nan is about Rs. 5 lakhs. The installed capacity is 10,000 Nans of 100 gms. each per shift of 8 hours. The plant has been designed and fabricated indigenously.

(c) and (d) The remarks referred to were made in the context that the company was yet to introduce cheaper and more nutritious products from wholemeal atta and other formulations using potato flour, tapioca etc. The Company has been asked to introduce these products as early as possible.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: I would like to know whether the Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram while commencing the pilot Nan making plant remarked that Modern Bakery does not serve the purpose for which it was established?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, I have already replied. The remarks referred to were made in the context that the Company was yet to introduce cheaper and more nutritious products from wholemeal atta and other formulations using potato flour tapioca.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: I would like to know as to how many people can afford to buy this 100 gms. nan at 45 paise. Instead of that the Modern Bakery should utilise their installed capacity for producing bread which the common people can buy. What is the Government opinion about it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, this nan producing unit is a separate pilot plant and at the moment it is producing 20,000 pieces daily. The nan has been found to be popularly acceptable and, as such, Government would like to encourage them though regarding price we will have to see if it could be made available at a cheaper price.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I express my satisfaction with the statement that the Minister has made in reply to part (c) of the question about making use of other formulations using potato flour, tapioca, etc. Is it a fact that the Modern Bakeries' Nans in the market today are the cheapest and if Government are interested in reducing the price, will they consider reducing the price of wheat and atta? Secondly, why have not they sanctioned the plant for producing the wrapping papers? Why have the bureaucrats in your Ministry kept it in abeyance? Because, they want to help the people in the private sector, who want a big margin of profit. Are Government interested in reducing the price? Is it a fact that the Modern Bakeries which was headed by a retired ICS officer made a loss of Rs. 12 lakhs? Now, the same concern headed by an ex-M.P. has made Rs. 95 lakhs of profit in four years. If that is true, if the sale proceeds have

gone up from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 6 crores, why is it that your Ministry, the bureaucrats in your Ministry are against this public sector undertaking which is doing a wonderful job among all the public sector undertakings?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as reducing the issue price of wheat is concerned, I do not think, it will be a feasible proposition. As the hon. Member has said, the wrapping costs are really very high and because of that selling price of nan is really very high The point is that, this is meant for the poorer sections of the society. As I said the present level of prices is on the high side. They will have to reduce the price by reducing the wrapping cost etc. and by evolving handling techniques. Hon. Member, perhaps, is very emotional on this I appreciate what the hon. Member has said that the Modern Bakeries, which is a public sector undertaking under my Ministry, is doing very well. We would welcome the support of the hon. Member to expand the activities of this public sector undertaking. There is nobody in my Ministry who will come in the way of its expansion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Why have you postponed it? There is a proposal to the Ministry for the setting up of a public sector plant for wrapping paper. Why have you kept it in abeyance? Why don't you sanctioned the project?

MR. SPEAKER: The same thing can be asked a little softly also.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उस के सेकन्ड पार्ट का जवाब नहीं आया कि रेपिंग पेपर का जो प्रोपोजल इन की मिनिस्ट्री में गया है, Why has it been kept in abeyance? How can the price be reduced?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is not a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, in view of the good work done by the Modern Bakeries, will Government consider the proposal of expanding it and setting up units all over the country in urban areas, branches of the Modern Bakeries, by subsidising or by giving proper atta and maida from the flour mills? If necessary, have some captive flour mills of your own, under the Modern Bakeries or otherwise and thus expand the supply of Nans, which is a wholesome bread. A packet had come to us. I am not an expert in this. But, my wife has certified that they are very good. I will trust her more than anybody else.

MR. SPEAKER: You have no other choice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am very fond of Nans.

MR. SPEAKER: You are more fond of your wife.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, now we have a plant which has proved successful and it has proved to the whole country that the public sector under proper management can be very successful. Will you now have a full-fledged plan of expansion all over the country with branches of Modern Bakeries in at least towns with a population of more than 5 or 10 lakhs?

MR. SPEAKER: He is the only M.P. Chairman who has succeeded so much.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is true.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as wheat is concerned, it is being given to Modern Bakeries at controlled price and there is no difficulty on that score. Even in difficult times we have been ensuring reasonable supplies to the Modern Bakeries plant as a public sector plant.

As regards the popularity, since this is a very recent effect, my Ministry is in fact very keen on this and we would like to see that the experiment proves a success and then we can expand the activities in other cities also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Chairman and the workers of Modern Bakeries on the excellent nan which not only the wives like but everybody likes. I have used it. But is it a fact that the present Chairman of Modern Bakeries supplied bread to every corner of the city when Britannia Bread was on strike, which was of course a cooked-up strike with a view to raise the price of their bread? For this Modern Bakeries deserve our compliments. But is it also a fact that for every bag of wheat or flour the Chairman has to struggle hard with the Ministry and fight and sometimes the poor fellow has to resort to buying it in the black market? Can he give an assurance that wheat and atta will be supplied to this public undertaking at reasonable rates and within reasonable time so that they do not have to resort to black market purchase of these items?

Also since Modern Bakeries has produced nan which is liked by all and which is a serious competitor to Britannia and others, will it be encouraged and given all powers so that they can produce nan at a cheaper price and in more quantities? Will more financial encouragement be given by way of cheap or subsidised atta to Modern Bakeries so as to benefit the common man and not a select few?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Modern Bakeries being a child of my Ministry, we are proud of it. We have been supporting it. If there is any apprehension in the minds of some members that there are some bottlenecks etc., I would like to say that we have been unreservedly supporting it and will continue to do so.

As for subsidising the wheat supplied, that will be very difficult.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him at least not have to go to the black market.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : नान की प्राइस जो ज्यादा हो रही है, तो क्या रेपिंग पेपर की प्राइस को रिड्यूस करने के लिए या उस के सम्बन्ध में जो अभी तक रुकावटें हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए, माननीय मंत्रीजी कुछ प्रक्रिया अपना रहे हैं?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्रीजी को इस बात का पता है कि प्राइवेट बेकरीज के लोग बार बार फूड मिनिस्ट्री पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं और मंत्री जी के पास रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भेज रहे हैं कि माडर्न बेकरीज का एक्सपेंशन न किया जाए और इस नाते आज माडर्न बेकरीज को तमाम दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा उन को ब्लैक मार्केट से गेहूं खरीदना पड़ रहा है और आटा खरीदना पड़ रहा है। क्या इन सब दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री जी कोई प्रयास करेंगे और कोई कदम उठाएंगे, जिस से माडर्न बेकरीज का एक्सपेंशन किया जा सके?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: May I assure the hon. member that no pressure from any quarter, particularly the private sector, will be allowed to come in the way of the expansion of the activities of Modern Bakeries. In fact, when this project was visualised, we took into consideration all these factors and my Ministry and the Government of India gave unreserved and generous support to this public sector undertaking. That is why it is coming up. If there is any fear in the minds of hon. members that somebody perhaps at the lower level is putting spokes, we will not allow that sort of thing to happen. We are giving it generous support and will continue to do so and if there are any bottlenecks, we will go into those things.

As for a wrapping paper plant, Shri Azad also mentioned it. We will examine it.

श्री शशि भूषण : माडर्न बेकरीज द्वारा नान जो बनाया गया है वह जामा मस्जिद में बने नान के कम्पीटीशन में बराबर रहता है। अशोका होटल में तीस रुपये किलो और यहां साढ़े चार रुपये किलो के लगभग है। इसके

लिए मैं माडर्न बेकरीज को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की महिलाएं, देश के नागरिक दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा पर केपिटा कंजम्पशन फ्यूल का चूल्हा पकाने पर करते हैं? आने वाले भविष्य के लिए वर्किंग मदर्ज और सिस्टर्ज की सहूलियत के लिए और साथियों की सहूलियत के लिए क्या आप हर पांच लाख के कसबे में एक फ्लोर मिल पब्लिक सेक्टर में और दो लाख के कसबे में एक माडर्न बेकरी लगाएंगे ताकि हमारी बहनों को सहूलियत हो सके। बर्मा, सीलोन और भारत को छोड़ कर सारी दुनिया में लोक बेकारी की रोटी खाते हैं। आप भी अध्यक्ष महोदय सैंकड़ों जगह जाते हैं। आपको तो पता ही है कि रैपिंग पेपर की भी जरूरत नहीं है। फ्रांस आदि जगह तो सस्ती रोटी इस तरह से बनाते हैं। क्या आप भी रिसर्च सैटर माडर्न बेकारी के मातहत करने को तैयार हैं ताकि देश को भविष्य में सहूलियत मिल सके?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question put by the hon. Member is very relevant because the cooking process undertaken separately in each house, apart from the work it entails to the housewife, creates other problems in fuel shortage, etc. and leads to household budget being upset. An organised way of supplying prepared bread is a necessity in this country. In fact Modern Bakeries were set up with a view to explore the new facilities. I think the encouraging results which we are getting would lead us to the suggestion which the hon. Member is making and it will be the effort of the Government.

Schemes in Respect of First Farmers Development Agency

*798. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state (a) the schemes finalised and funds budgeted for the current financial year in respect of Fish Farmers' Development Agency, in the different States;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have already submitted a scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) specific steps the Central Government have taken to expedite the sanction of the schemes in respect of Fish Farmers Development Agency for their early execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The total outlay for the Scheme "Fish Farmer's Development Agency" comprising of 30 pilot projects during the Fifth Plan is Rs. 9 crores. The States which submitted proposals under the Scheme as advance action during the Fourth Plan, were Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Assam, for which the requisite sanctions have already issued. During the Fifth Plan period, proposals have been received from Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh. Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Haryana. A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates 1975-76 for these Schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to set up an Agency in Ganjam District with Headquarters at Barhampur. To start with, 62 hectares of water area will be developed; 46 hectares of new fish ponds will be created and reclamation of 16 hectares of derelict ponds carried out. It is proposed to train 32 selected candidates in the techniques of fish culture for a duration of 9 months at a Fisheries Training Centre and to provide training to 75 fish farmers or lessees for a fortnight at one of the State farms. One fish seed farm at Dhobabandha at Berhampur, having a total area of one hectare and capable of producing 7 lakhs fish seed annually, will be placed at the

disposal of the Agency by the State Government. The amount required by the State Government during 1975-76 for this Scheme towards loan and grant are Rs. 0.57 lakh and Rs. 4.53 lakhs respectively.

(d) The Scheme is under consideration and is likely to be sanctioned soon.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It appears from the statement that no scheme had been sanctioned during the Fifth Plan in any of the States which have submitted their proposals to the Ministry of Agriculture. What are the difficulties in sanctioning these projects so that those schemes come into operation. Regarding the State of Orissa, we are told that the Ministry of Agriculture has already intimated the State Government about the position. What are the difficulties for issuing the orders to the State Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are about to sanction those schemes and the Ministry of Finance has agreed in principle. In such cases we have to follow certain procedure and we have to put the scheme before the Expenditure Finance Committee. The Finance Ministry has agreed that that procedure need not in this case be followed. We have furnished some clarifications asked by the Finance Ministry and as soon as we get the final clearance we shall proceed with the scheme.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In the report of the Ministry for 1974-75 at page 83, it says: it is expected that pisciculture would be undertaken as soon as the requisite improvements have been made in the selected areas. What are the requisite improvements which they want to undertake regarding those projects?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Those projects are meant to help small fishermen; all of us know that fishermen are the poorest sections of our community and organised efforts to help them are necessary. Therefore Fish Farmers' development agencies are proposed to be set up in twenty States of the country. The main purpose is to encourage the small fishermen to undertake this work on a scientific basis.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: From the statement laid on the Table it is seen that the Government of Orissa has sent a proposal to the Central Government. May I know from the Minister what are the schemes, how much money has been sanctioned and how much has been spent?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The proposals of five State Governments, namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Assam and Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned. For the rest of the States, practically no State has been left out and all schemes are under active consideration. As I said earlier, sanction may be issued as soon as we get the final clearance.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know whether a conference of fishermen of this country will be called soon?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If the hon. Member makes a proposal, we will support it.

Production and Procurement of Wheat and Paddy

*802. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise targets of procurement of wheat and paddy, their respective production of wheat and paddy and respective population; and

(b) whether the above three factors are interlinked so as to ensure a parity among various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.
[*Placed in library. See No. LT 9533/75*].

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the statement the all India population is mentioned as 504 million. I hope it is only a typographical error, because everybody knows that it is more than that. Be that as it may, in regard to population, production and procurement of rice, if we compare two neighbouring States, in Andhra the rice procurement is 900,000 tonnes and

production 5.3 million tonnes while the population is 46 million. In Tamil Nadu the rice procurement is 300,000 tonnes, production 5.5 million tonnes and population is 43 million, even less than that of Andhra Pradesh. As compared to Andhra, Tamil Nadu has higher production and lower population and yet the procurement target is only one-third of that of Andhra. While the DMK Government is asked to procure only one-third, the ruling party Government in Andhra is asked to procure three times that of Tamil Nadu, even though it has more of population and less production. You have said that there is relative parity. There is no relative parity.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to declare that the Question Hour is over unless you finish the question in half a minute.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will check up this figure of population. But may I explain to the hon. Member that this refers to adult population for purposes of food consumption? But I will check up if there is any discrepancy.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Do you mean to say that children do not eat food?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I said, if there is any error, I will not hesitate to come forward and make the correction. As far as procurement is concerned, it depends upon many factors. For instance, in the entire delta region of Andhra Pradesh, there is very high production whereas the population is comparatively less. Naturally, the procurement target will be higher. It is not related to the population alone but to many other factors. All factors are taken into consideration before the procurement target is drawn up, not only population and production.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why not the Government of India confine itself only to the imported foodgrains and leave procurement to the States, as they are doing a good job and they seem to be capable of doing it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is not possible to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member because in this country there are certain deficit areas and certain surplus areas, and it is the Government of India's job to come in and reconcile the interests of these areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reported Cases of Thefts, Frauds and Misappropriation in C. P. W. D.

*791. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of frauds, thefts and misappropriation in the CPWD, have been reported to the Government during the last three years;

(b) broad outlines of the major cases so reported;

(c) names and description of persons and total amount of money involved in each case; and

(d) what action, if any, has been taken on each of the cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Benefit of Confirmation with Retrospective Effect to Engineers Class II in CPWD

*792. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 983 on the 24th February, 1975 regarding permanent posts of CPWD Engineers Class II and state the target for affording benefit of confirmation with retrospective effect to Assistant Engineers Class II in CPWD who are already confirmed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The

Government's reply to the Unstarred Question No. 983 does not indicate that it is intended to advance the dates of confirmation of the Assistant Engineers who have already been confirmed. Hence the question of indicating the target for doing so does not arise.

Veraval Port

*795. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Veraval Port of Gujarat State has been declared as a fishing port;

(b) the names and number of big Monopoly Houses who have been allowed to do business in fishing there; and

(c) steps taken for the safety of the business of small fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c): State Government has declared Veraval Port as a fishing port. M/s. Delhi Cloth Mills Ltd. has been issued a letter of intent to set up fish processing facilities at Veraval with an annual capacity of 3,000 tonnes. M/s. Konkan Fisheries (Private) Ltd., a subsidiary of M/s. Chougule & Co., has applied for a licence for the establishment of fish processing facilities at Veraval, Tuticorin, or Kakinada/Vishakhapatnam or Gopalapuram with a total capacity of 3,050 tonnes. This is under consideration.

Government have under consideration measures to demarcate fishing zones between small boats and trawlers to protect the interests of small fishermen.

Nans by Modern Bakeries

*799. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nan now being made by the Modern Bakeries will become more attractive to the hotel owners than the common man because of its high price;

(b) whether before launching production a proper market survey was undertaken to ensure its public acceptability and if so, what plus points were available at the time when the Nan production was taken in hand: and

(c) what has been the market reaction to this new product and what steps are being taken to introduce more items which will be within the easy reach of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir, The price of a packet containing two Nans weighing 100 gms. each is 90 paise, which is lower than the unpacked Nan being sold in eating places in Delhi. According to present indications it is mostly being purchased by consumers direct from the retail points.

(b) Acceptability trials and consumer survey was undertaken by the Company for about three months before launching the product. Modern Nan was found to be cheaper than competitive products available in the market even at the wayside common man's eating places. Consumers also appreciated its hygienic presentation and acceptability as a convenience food.

(c) This new product has so far been well accepted in the market and within a few days of its introduction, sales developed to 20,000 Nans per day. Trials are now being conducted for producing other varieties including wholemeal Nan etc.

Agitation by Delhi University and College Karmachari Union

*800. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University and College Karmachari Union has decided to start agitation in support of their demand; and

(b) if so, the demands they pressed for and the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University, the Delhi University and College Karmachari Union started agitation with effect from 3rd April, 1975 in support of their demands relating to revision of pay scales, service conditions and retirement benefits of employees of University Halls and College Hostels etc.

The Scales of pay of most categories of non-teaching staff have since been revised and the University authorities have appointed a Committee to look into the matters relating to service conditions and retirement benefits.

The Union has suspended the agitation since 20th April, 1975.

Victimization of Delhi Teachers After Suspension of Agitation

*801. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has been victimizing the teachers in various ways, after they have suspended their agitation on 25th March, 1975;

(b) if so, the number of teachers victimised and the nature of victimisation; and

(c) whether Government propose to intervene into these matters to check victimisation of teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, during the period of 'stay-in' strike by the teachers, some teachers were reported to have incited their colleagues not to attend to their normal duties and obstructed the willing teachers from performing their duties. After a scrutiny of such cases, 49 teachers including one Librarian of Delhi Administration and 25 teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation were placed under suspension. Representatives of the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations have represented to the Lt. Governor to revoke the suspension orders. The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Smuggling of Foodgrains from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh

*803. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale smuggling of foodgrains from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh is taking place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken against the personnel manning the inter State check posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) According to the information received from the State Governments there is no large scale smuggling of foodgrains from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh. However, isolated cases of smuggling cannot be altogether ruled out. The State Governments have been vigilant in this regard and take stringent actions wherever necessary.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development for White Revolution During Fifth Plan

*804. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated an integrated programme for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development in the country and bring about a White Revolution during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, facts thereof State-wise; and

(c) import content of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has taken up several integrated measures in the field of cattle

breeding, health cover, feeding and dairy management during the Fifth Plan with a view to step up production of milk from a level of 21.2 million tonnes (1973-74) to a level of 28.6 million tonnes (1978-79). Milk production being a time consuming process, it is estimated that while these measures will help to create conditions conducive to augmentation of milk production, it is unlikely that during this short period of five years, it would be possible to bring about a White Revolution to meet the growing demand for milk.

(c) The import content of these programmes will be limited to the barest minimum and will be limited to such items as import of dairy equipment not manufactured in India, import of exotic cattle to help cross-breeding programme and such other items are not indigenously available.

Working of Slum Department of DDA

*805. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the slum department has not shown any improvement even after its transfer from DMC to DDA;

(b) if so, the schemes pending implementation with the department; and

(c) the reasons for the failure to implement these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The working of the Slum Department has shown improvement after its transfer to D.D.A. and all the sanctioned schemes are under implementation.

Prospects of Rabi Crop

*806. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a likelihood of a better Rabi crop in almost all the States this year as compared to last year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Firm estimates of production of rabi crops during 1974-75 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year, i.e. some time in July-August 1975. However, on present indications, rabi crop prospects are very bright and substantial increases are likely to be achieved in all-India production of rabi crops as compared to 1973-74.

राजस्थान में भूमिगत जल के प्रयोग के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

*807. **श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की राजस्थान के कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल उपलब्ध हैं और राजस्थान को भूमिगत जल के उपयोग और कृषि विकास के लिये सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रस्तावित योजना क्या है तथा उस सहायता का स्वरूप क्या होगा और वह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा भूमिगत जल के लिए किए गए सर्वेक्षण और खोज के अनुसार बीकानेर, बाड़मेर, चुरू, झुनझुन, सीकर, नागौर, पाली, गंगानगर, जैसलमेर, जालोर, और जोधपूर जिलों के कुछ भागों में भूमिगत जल के विकास की सम्भावनायें पाई गई हैं । राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है । केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को उनके समग्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकार की वार्षिक योजना के लिए अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में इकट्ठी सहायता देती है जिसमें भूमिगत जल का विकास भी शामिल है । ग्रामीण विकास की कुछ योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्य में कृषि का विकास करने के

लिए भूमिगत जल का प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है। पांचवी योजना के दौरान सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में जालौर, डंगरपुर, बांसवाडा, पाली, बीकानेर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, चुरु, नागौर और जोधपुर से 1525 मध्यम आकार के मलकूप, 775 खुदे हुए कुये, विस्फोटन द्वारा गहरे किए जाने वाले 4175 कुएं, बेधन द्वारा गहरे किए जाने वाले 1325 कुएं निर्मित करने और 2450 पम्प सेट लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अतर्गत उन जिलों के लिए कुल 33.8 करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था करेगी। राज्य सरकार भी उतनी ही धन राशि लगाएगी जो उसके अलावा चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में शुरु की गई (जो कि पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे जारी है) 5 लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक परियोजनाओं के अतर्गत छोटे और सीमान्त किसानो के लिए क्रमश 25 प्रतिशत 33 1/3 प्रतिशत और सामुदायिक सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए 50 प्रतिशत राज सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

U. G. C. Grant to Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad

*808. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant by University Grants Commission to Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad during the year 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) whether students on 21st March, 1975 have demanded enquiry into the use of the grant given by the University Grants Commission;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) steps being taken to meet the demand of the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission it has paid the following development grants to the Vidyapeeth during the last three years:

1972-73 ... Rs. 7,36,876

1973-74 ... Rs. 7,72,711

1974-75 ... Rs. 9,04,767

(b) to (d): Neither the University Grants Commission nor the Gujarat Vidyapeeth have received any communication from the students demanding enquiry into the use of the grants given by the former. However, the students, in a memorandum submitted to the Vice-Chancellor on March 24, 1975, *inter-alia*, sought information about two Schemes of the University Grants Commission *viz* 'Students-Aid-Fund' and 'Students Amenities'. In regard to the former, the position was explained to the students to their satisfaction and the Vice-Chancellor agreed with the request of the students that the accounts in respect of the latter be published soon after implementation of the scheme.

Financial Assistance Asked by Drought Affected States

*809. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantum of foodgrains and financial assistance asked for upto 15th March, 1975 by various States in order to tide over the situation created by drought; and

(b) extent to which their demands have been met, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The quantum of financial assistance asked for by various drought affected States, the amount sanc-

tioned and the amount released during the financial year 1974-75 is indicated below:

State	Amount asked for	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
		(Rs. in crores)	
Bihar (drought/flood)	20.00	4.40	4.00
Gujarat (drought)	48.75	14.14	13.39*
Haryana (drought)	15.00	2.00	2.00
Madhya Pradesh (drought)	30.00	6.50	6.50
Orissa (drought)	25.33	7.91	7.91
Rajasthan (drought)	15.00	10.24	10.24
Tamil Nadu (drought)	25.00	7.50	7.50
West Bengal (drought/flood)	15.00	2.25	Nil

*(including an additional Rs. 2.50 crores for DPAP)

2. The quantities of foodgrains (wheat, rice and coarse grains) asked for by these States and the allotment made to them during the period from July 1974 to March 1975 are as follows:

(in '000 tonnes)

State	Demand	Allotment
Bihar	725.0	565.0
Gujarat	1575.0	672.0
Haryana	210.0	145.0
Madhya Pradesh	188.5	95.0
Orissa	290.5	182.3
Rajasthan	428.0	267 2
Tamil Nadu	416.0	189.0
West Bengal	1545.0	1163.0

Guidelines to Various Sports Organisations

*810. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Government to various sports ogranisations; and

(b) whether the Indian Olympic Association has suggested certain modification to these guidelines and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The modification suggested by the Indian Olympic Association are under consideration of the All India Council of Sports. Government would consider the matter on receipt of the Council's recommendations.

Statement

Grant of financal and other assistance to National Sports Federations/Associations as from 15th September, 1974 is subject to their fulfilling the following guidelines, which were circulated to them on 9th April, 1974·

(i) that no person has been or can be an office-bearer in the National Organisation consecutively for more than one term or 3 years, or at the most two terms of 6 years in the event of unanimous election for a second term.

(ii) that no office-bearer of the National Organisation is at the same time an office bearer of any other National Organization.

Explanation.—The term office-bearer in clauses (i) & (ii) means -

(a) President

(b) Vice-President

(c) Treasurer

(d) Secretary/Secy. General; or any corresponding office.

(iii) that the annual accounts of the organization have been properly maintained and regularly audited and that the various business meetings as required under its constitution have been duly held.

(iv) that each National Federation/Association, in its particular field of specialization, has been appointing or would appoint National Coaches with the prior approval of the All India Council of Sports.

(v) that the National Federations/Associations, in their respective fields of specialization, have been holding or would hold, where feasible, not less than two competitions annually for specified age-groups at the junior and sub-junior levels; these competitions should be organized through Inter-Block and Inter-District competitions in each State, leading to the competition at the national level.

(vi) that the memberships of the National Federations/Associations, within their particular fields of specialization, is confined to the corresponding State and other special units affiliated to the National Federations/Associations, and that where any of the National Federations/Associations, grants memberships to individual clubs or individual persons such membership does not confer on such member the right to vote in any of the Federation's/Association's meetings.

Food Subsidy on Imported Wheat

*811 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving any food subsidy on imported wheat; and

(b) if so, the extent of subsidy per quintal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average rate of subsidy per quintal on imported wheat in 1974-75 was Rs. 55.92 per quintal.

Child Welfare Centres and Institutions in the Country

7678. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Child Welfare Centres and Institutions in the country sponsored or financed by the Central Government, the UNICEF, the WHO and other international organisations; and

(b) their names and places of location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Reservation for Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Disabled Persons

7679. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose 2 per cent reservation in jobs for the deaf, dumb and blind and other disabled persons; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b): No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Central Assistance to Goa for Developing Irrigation Facilities

7680 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given any assistance to Goa during 1975-76 for developing irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b): Central assistance to the Union Territories is not given schemewise or sectorwise. An outlay of Rs. 1.37 crores is envisaged during 1975-76 for providing irrigation facilities in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Curriculum of Study in Schools and Colleges

7681. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the curriculum of study in schools and colleges has become out dated and it needs a complete revision; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) and (b) Curriculum reform is a continuous process State Boards of Education and other bodies, the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the Universities are engaged in effecting such reforms. An expert Committee of the NCERT was recently prepared a paper on the guidelines of a curriculum for the first ten years of schooling They are now working on the curriculum for the higher secondary stage. At the university level the University Grants Commission also provides the necessary guidance to the universities

Construction of Huen Tsang Memorial at Nalanda

7682. PROF NARRIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress regarding the construction of Huen Tsang Memorial at Nalanda in Bihar.

(b) whether it is being put to any use since it was constructed; and

(c) the pattern of management for this memorial and the composition of the present Managing Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Huen Tsang Memorial Hall at Nalanda is complete but certain items of work originally envisaged, namely, teak panelling. Plaster of Paris ceiling, Turquoise Glazed Tiles over the roof, were not carried out in view of the high cost.

(b) It is not being put to any use.

(c) There is no Managing Committee for the Memorial at present. The question of setting up an autonomous registered body for the integrated development of this Memorial and the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara is under consideration of Government in consultation with the Government of Bihar.

मध्य प्रदेश को नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों का आबटन

7683. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 में और इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक का कोई आबटन किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) और (ख): मध्य प्रदेश को 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल तथा देशी विनिर्माताओं से वनस्पति पोषण तत्वों के रूप में नाइट्रोजन का नीचे दिया हुआ नियतन किया गया था।

	नाइट्रोजन (मीटरी टन)
1973-74 (फरवरी, 1973 से जनवरी, 1974 तक)	91,219
1974-75 (फरवरी, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 तक)	1,14,684

Storing Agency Given by F. C. I. for Cooch Behar

7684. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether storing agency for the district of Cooch Behar, West Bengal, has been given to a firm by the Food Corporation of India, against which there are a number of Complaints of irregularities, and defying of norms and adverse police reports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India have reported that the storing agent was appointed on the basis of the lowest tendered rates. They have also reported that a case for not displaying any declaration of stocks and price list of sugar was initiated against him by the police and is now *sub judice*.

Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas of Eastern and North Eastern States

7685 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total amount sanctioned during last three years for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas in Eastern and North Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) the number of landless workers benefited under this scheme in these States with location, State-wise;

(c) particulars of the amount utilisation in these States, State-wise; and

(d) amount sanctioned under this scheme to these States, State-wise during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Scheme for the Provision of House-sites to landless Workers in Rural Areas which was introduced in October, 1971 was in the Central Sector upto March, 1974. During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, the projects under this scheme have approved only for the following 3 States in the Eastern and North Eastern regions. The information regarding the number of house-sites developed for allotment and the expenditure incurred by these 3 State Governments so far, is given below:—

Name of State	No. of house-sites sanctioned	Approved Cost	No. of house-sites developed for allotment	Expenditure incurred
		Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs
Bihar .	32608	62.87	8261	12.04
Orissa .	3349	8.40	498	0.15
West Bengal .	11166	19.39	3910	3.50

The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from the commencemnt of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1st April, 1974.

(d) The amounts tentatively approved by the Planning Commission for the following States in the region for the implementation of this scheme as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme during 1974-75 and 1975-76 are as under:—

Name of the State	Approved	Outlay
	1974-75 (Rs. in lakhs)	1975-76
Assam . . .	20.00	20.00
Bihar . . .	50.00	30.00
Meghalaya . .	6.00	6.00
Manipur . .	2.00	2.00
Orissa . . .	40.00	25.00
Tripura . .	3.00	3.00
West Bengal . .	50.00	50.00

The Planning Commission have not yet determined the year-wise allocation for these States during each of the remaining three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Setting up of a Statutory Board for Water Supply and Sewage Services for Delhi

7686. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Statutory Board for looking after the water supply and sewage services in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the proposed board would be set up; and

(c) the broad outlines of the composition and functions of the said board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): A draft bill for setting up the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Board is under examination.

It is proposed that this Board will have a full time chairman and ten other members including representatives from Metropolitan Council of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee. The Board is proposed to have the general duty of bulk production, maintenance and supply of water and collection and disposal of sewage.

Major and Medium Irrigation Project in West Bengal

7687. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3512 on the 17th March, 1975 regarding number of big and medium irrigation schemes in the country and state:

(a) the details of the thirteen major and medium irrigation project of West Bengal;

(b) the dates when work on the projects stated and the amount spent and percentage of work completed upto date;

(c) the projects completed and name of the villages benefited by the projects-wise.

(d) whether any enquiry has been made for the delay of completion of the projects, and

(e) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken on the basis of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9534/75]

(c) The completed projects are Subhankar, Barai Canals, Karatowa and Bandhu. Information in regard to the names of villages benefited by these project is being obtained from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) and (e): Of the 13 schemes listed, 4 are completed, 5 are substantially complete and the remaining four are under construction The question of any inquiry therefore, should not arise.

Road Overbridge at Sarai Rohilla Crossing

7688. SHRI VERKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road overbridge at Sarai Rohilla Crossing has been under construction for the last four to five years.

(b) if so, the reasons for not completing the bridge so far and the time by which it would be ready for traffic; and

(c) the estimated cost of this overbridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The work is being executed through the agency of the National Projects Construction Corporation Apart from slow progress there is some difficulty in getting vacant possession of land in certain reaches The Corporation expect to complete the work in about one year's time provided the above difficulties are overcome.

(c) Rs 1.11 crores.

Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society

7689. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3739 on the 9th December, 1974 regarding Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society and state the names, full addresses, date of memberships, amount(s) of deposit(s)

with dates, ownership/non-ownership of Plot in Delhi/New Delhi declared by each persons who filed affidavit with the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi as a member of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi in response to Delhi Administration Notice, dated 2nd March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Assistance to Rajasthan for Development of Irrigation Facilities

7690. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given any assistance to Rajasthan during 1975-76 for developing irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are executed by the State Governments within their developmental plans Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants not related to any individual scheme, group of schemes or head of development. Central Assistance allocated for the Annual Plan 1975-76 of Rajasthan is Rs 45.06 crores.

Nutrition Programme

7691. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of Orissa's five development blocks covered by nutrition programme during the year 1974-75 and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether no other block besides these five blocks was covered by the nutrition programme in the Fourth Plan;

(c) if so, reasons therefor;

(d) whether the allotment of block under applied nutrition programme for the Fifth Plan has been increased from 30 to 50 blocks for Orissa; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e) Necessary information is being collected from the State and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Levy Sugar to Soft Drink Manufacturers

7692. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted 2,541 tonnes levy sugar to Coca Cola;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the soft drinks manufacturers with Indian brand names were not granted any such quota of sugar in 1968;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any levy sugar quota was given to soft drinks manufacturers of Indian brands recently and if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allotment of 2,541 tonnes of levy sugar was made between June, 1967 and November, 1967 when there was complete control on sugar to the Coca Cola Export Corporation for the manufacture of Coca Cola concentrates for export.

(c) and (d): After the policy of partial control was introduced with effect from 23-11-67, levy sugar was not allotted to any bulk consumers, including the manufacturers of soft drinks, except for manufacture of drugs, baby food, and processed food meant for export.

(e) No. Sir.

Percentage of Irrigated Area in North Eastern States

7693. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated area to total area and to cultivated area in Eastern and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, at present;

(b) the effect after the completion of the present irrigation projects in these States on this area State-wise;

(c) per acre production of cereals in these States, State-wise; with the programme to increase in production in these States; and

(d) the number of pumps sets and tractors used at present in these States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d) The available information is given in Statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9525/75]

Bulk Import of Potash Fertiliser by Consortium

7694. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are companies or consortiums which import bulk of requirements of potash fertilizer,

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether these companies or the consortiums are dominated by the foreign owned capital; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to Indianise them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c) Potassic fertilisers are not imported by any company or consortium. These Fertilisers are imported by the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation through the Department of Supply and Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation.

Setting up of District Museums

7695. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some time back the Prime Minister had given the idea of setting up district museums to create consciousness among the masses about the ancient heritage:

(b) what progress, if any, has been achieved in this respect so far; and

(c) what measures Government propose to adopt to involve the entire nation to solve the problem of loot and vandalism of cultural property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In a meeting of the Central Zonal Council, the Prime Minister had asked the Chief Ministers to consider setting up of local museums and to associate local colleges for the preservation of art objects. The State Governments were to take action on this suggestion.

(c) A statement giving some of the important measures taken by the Central Government in this behalf is attached

Statement

(1) With a view to tightening up the control over the activities of smugglers, unscrupulous art dealers and individuals, a comprehensive Antiquities and Art Treasures Act has been passed to replace the existing 1947 Act. The aim of the Act is to regulate the trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling and fraudulent dealings in antiquities, compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto. The Act will be brought into force as soon as the sanctioned posts in the States are filled up by the States. Meanwhile, the Export of

Antiquities Act of 1947 continues to be in force and training in identification of antiquities has been given to Customs staff.

(2) Other measures taken are:—

(a) Security measures at the museums, important temples and places of archaeological interest have been tightened;

(b) Loose sculptures from protected sites and monuments are being collected and placed in sculpture-sheds for their better security. The State Governments have been advised to take similar steps in respect of monuments in their charge;

(c) Watch and ward staff of centrally protected monuments has been tightened;

(d) State Governments have been requested to provide police guards at selected museums and documents under the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(e) Systematic photographic documentation of sculptures at centrally protected monuments is in progress. This will facilitate the identification of stolen sculptures and will check smuggling of art objects. The States have been requested to carry out similar documentation of antiquities. Arrangements have also been made for prompt dissemination of information about the theft to the State Customs, check-posts, etc., to prevent smuggling of such property.

Requirement of Rice and Wheat in Different States

7696. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the requirement of rice and wheat of different States Statewise during the year 1973-74;

(b) what portion of such requirements was met by Central Government by way of allocation; and

(c) what was the basis for such allocation of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) Allotments of foodgrains are made to the States from the Central Pool every month after taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of the States, local market availability, price position, past level of consumption and other relevant factors.

A statement showing the requirements indicated to the Government of India by the State Governments and the extent to which the demands were met during the year 1973-74 (April to March) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9536/75]

Formation of Statutory of Advisory Bodies for Implementation of Land Ceiling Legislation in States

7697. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2791 on 10th March, 1975 regarding President's assent to land ceiling legislation and state:

(a) which of the State Governments have already formed statutory or Advisory non-official bodies and at which levels and in which of the States these Committee have begun functioning by now;

(b) what is the condition of implementation in respective States and whether the State Governments have been advised to make a drive to complete implementation of the land ceiling laws by the end of 1975 including distribution of the surplus; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holding enjoined upon the States to set up non-official bodies at appropriate levels and place competent official organisations to administer the ceiling legislations. In the following States statutory or non-statutory

advisory bodies have been set up at different levels:—

(i) Kerala—Statutory advisory bodies at taluk level. Though village level advisory bodies are provided for in the law, they have not been set up yet.

(ii) Karnataka—Statutory tribunals consisting of officials and non-officials have been constituted at taluk levels and have started functioning.

(iii) Orissa—A statutory land commission consisting of officials and non-officials has been set up at the State level. District executive committees consisting of both officials and non-official members have been set up. Non-statutory advisory committees at the Tehsil level too have started functioning. Such a committee consists of two officials and two non-officials, one of whom is a member either of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes while the other is a dedicated land reform worker.

(iv) West Bengal Land reforms advisory committee consisting of both official and non-official members are functioning at the block level These committees are non-statutory

(v) U.P.—A State level committee consisting of official and non-official members has been set up and similar bodies will be set up in the districts on the recommendation of the State Committee. This Committee is non-statutory.

(vi) Bihar- A statutory land commission with the Revenue Minister as chairman and some legislators as members has been set up as an advisory body at the State level. It is concerned with the formulation of land policy.

(vii) Haryana—A non-statutory advisory committee consisting of one M.P., four M.L.As. and one ex-M.L.A. and three official members under the chairmanship of the Revenue Minister has been constituted at the State level.

No statutory or non-statutory advisory committee has been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab.

(b) and (c) Implementation of the land ceiling laws in the States referred to in reply to part (a) of the question is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-9537/75]. The Government of India has asked the State Governments to implement the revised ceiling laws with a time bound programme.

मध्य प्रदेश में धान की नई किस्म

7698. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान**: क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में चावल की शीघ्र उपज प्राप्त करने के लिये धान (बीज) की नई किस्म तैयार करने के लिये कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस बारे में अनुसंधान करने का विचार है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान). (क) जी हां।

(ख) विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की वातावरणी स्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त चावल की नई किस्में विकसित करने पर जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर, चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान कटक और अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चावल सुधार प्रायोजना, हैदराबाद के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान जारी है; जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में चावल के जल्दी तैयार होने वाले

आई आर 15-35-2, जे आर 15-55-2-8, जे आर 15-1-1 और जे आर 16-105-3-1 नामक कल्चर चुने गये हैं। इन किस्मों के तैयार होने की अवधि 85 से 110 दिन है तथा इनकी उपज-क्षमता प्रति हैक्टर 3450 किलो से 7378 किलो० है। ये किस्में अंतिम पग्ख के स्तर पर हैं तथा मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए इनको शीघ्र ही रिलीज करने पर विचार किये जाने की संभावना है।

इसी तरह वाला, पूसा 2-21 और कावेरी नामक किस्में भी मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अगेती पैदावार के लिए उपयुक्त पायी गयी हैं। कटक के केन्द्रीय धान अनसंधान संस्थान में सी० आर० 125, 131, 132, 133, 141, 142 और 143 के अतिरिक्त अगेती कल्चर विकसित किये गये हैं, जो इन परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत परीक्षण के लिए तैयार है। अखिल भारतीय समन्वित धान सुधार प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत जे० आर० 729-14 और आई० ई० टी० 1444 नामक दो अन्य किस्में भी उड़ाऊ क्षेत्र के बारानी क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयुक्त पायी गयी हैं। ये दोनों कल्चर जल्द पकने वाले है और सीधे बीज डालकर उगाये जा सकते हैं। अखिल भारतीय परीक्षणों से इन दोनों किस्मों की खेती में अच्छी पैदावार की सम्भावना प्रकट हुई है और आगे मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर परीक्षण के लिए उपयुक्त समझी जाती हैं। समन्वित प्रायोजना के अन्तर्गत इनके परीक्षण की योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

(ग) एक धान अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करके उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम को शक्तिशाली बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस केन्द्र में कोरापुट आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं को हल किया जाएगा। अखिल भारतीय समन्वित धान सुधार प्रायोजना की पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस क्षेत्र की स्थितियों के अनुरूप विशिष्ट अनुसंधान पर विशेष रूप से बल दिया जा रहा है।

Scheme for Welfare of Women and Children

7699. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes sanctioned for the welfare of women and children in the year 1975 for Bihar State;

(b) the names of the schemes proposed and waiting sanction of the Central Government in Bihar and other States in the country; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for such schemes for Bihar, by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETHAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have sanctioned the following schemes for the welfare of women and children during the year 1974-75 for Bihar under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Sectors:—

(i) A sum of Rs. 45,000 was released for one scheme for construction of hostel for working women.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 61,943 was sanctioned for three schemes for the welfare of destitute children.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 58.57 lakhs was sanctioned for supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 4,000 was released for one scheme of Organisational assistance to major voluntary social welfare organisations.

2. The following schemes of Bihar and other States are under consideration of the Ministry:—

(a) *Bihar*:

(i) 4 Schemes for the welfare of destitute children.

(ii) 1 scheme for maintenance grant to voluntary social welfare organisation.

(b) *Other States*:

(i) 10 Schemes for hostels for working women.

(ii) 57 schemes for the welfare of destitute children.

(iii) 1 scheme for grant to voluntary social welfare organisation for maintenance

3. Out of the grants given by the Ministry to he Central Social Welfare Board, the Board sanctioned assistance for Bihar for 17 Family and Child Welfare Projects, 18 Welfare Extension Projects (Coordinated Pattern), 1 Welfare Extension Project (Urban), Annual Plan Grants to 79 voluntary organisations and Plan Period Grants to 18 voluntary organisations, 11 Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women, 6 Mahila Mandals, 16 Holiday Camps for Children, 1 Scheme of Miscellaneous grant to hostel for working women and 153 Balwadis and Day-Care Centres under Nutrition Programme The total amount sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board for these schemes in Bihar during 1974-75 was Rs 30.26 lakhs.

Construction of Canal from Kring to Utawar

7700. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some land from the peasants of Rajola, Mahespur, Kera village of Palwal Tehsil of Gurgaon District was acquired by Government for the construction of a canal from Kring to Utawar, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether any compensation was given to these villagers for the land acquired and if so, the rate per hectare and the total amount paid to each of the villager; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDER NATH SINGH): (a) It has been reported by the Haryana Government that no land has been acquired so far

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Final decision about the alignment of Rajaulka Minor for which land would be required has been taken only recently.

Hunger Strike by Teachers of Jamiamillia Islamia

7701. SHRI M. M JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of Jamia Millia Islamia went on one day hunger strike on 14th April, 1975,

(b) whether following the token strike, they will start a relay hunger strike,

(c) whether the implementation of the UGC revised scales in all other Central Universities except the Jamia Millia has created an anomalous situation,

(d) whether the Sen Committee appointed by the UGC, recommended that parity in pay of the librarians and teachers should always exist, and

(e) if so, any sympathetic action Government propose to take to safeguard the rights of the Jamia Millia teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Jamia Millia Islamia, the teachers of that institution went on a day's hunger strike on April 14, 1975. There was, however, no relay hunger strike thereafter

(c) and (e) Jamia Millia Islamia is an institution "deemed to be a University"

and not a Central University. However, the Government have decided to extend the benefit of the revised pay scales sanctioned for the teachers of the Central Unversities to those of Jamia Millia.

(d) The Sen Committee did not make recommendations regarding the revision of scales of pay of the librarians and other staff in the libraries in Universities and Colleges and suggested that the revision of the scales of pay be considered alongwith the revision of scales of pay of non-teaching staff. However, teachers appointed in the Universities and Colleges for teaching in the Departments of Library Science should be treated at par with the other teachers provided they fulfil the qualifications.

मानव के मुख्य आहार के लिए शैवाल का प्रयोग

7702. **श्री लालजी भाई**: क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'राष्ट्र मुमन' के प्रथम पक्ष के मार्च, 1975 के अंक में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार शैवाल नाम की एक घास मानव के मुख्य आहार के लिये प्रयुक्त की जा सकती है क्योंकि उसमे पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्रोटीन तथा स्टार्च होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान): (क) से (ग) सरकार के नोटिस में यह समाचार वर्तमान रूप में नहीं आया है। फिर भी, यह पता चला है कि कुछ स्कैन्डिनेवियाई (नार्वे-स्वीडन) देशों में काई (मांस) का उपयोग पशु-आहार के महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत के रूप में किया जाता है। अपने देश में काई वनस्पति की जानकारी उपलब्ध है, लेकिन जहां तक पता चला है, मानव-आहार के लिए काई का उपयोग करने के बारे में कोई अनुसंधान नही किया गया है।

Relief to Drought Affected Areas of Gujarat

7703. **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT**: Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURAL & IRRIGATION** be pleased to state steps taken for providing relief to the drought-affected areas of Gujarat since last session of Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): State Government declared existence of the scarcity conditions in 9526 villages, and semi-scarcity conditions in 3220 villages, in 16 districts of the State.

As on 12th April, 1975, 903956 persons were being given employment on 5213 productive and other relief works.

53588 persons were being given cash doles at the rate of Rs. 30 per adult per month and Rs. 15 per child per month.

320 villages were being supplied with drinking water by tankers and/or bullock-carts. 29 villages were being supplied drinking water by use of private wells. 771 old wells had been deepened, 53 new wells constructed, and 1551 tubewells drilled, and laying of emergency pipe-lines from near-by irrigation systems also undertaken.

626.04 lakh Kgs. of grass, 38.34 lakh Kgs. of paddystraw, 9 lakh Kgs. of other cattle feed, and 2.43 lakh Kgs. of concentrates were distributed through 398 depots opened in the affected areas. Wadas/cattle camps for preservation and maintenance of usefull cattle undertaken. Voluntary agencies under-taking works of preservation of useful cattle undertaken. Voluntary agen of Rupee one per animal per day. Special feeding programme for migrated cattle were undertaken. Distribution of Sukhadi to labourers employed on relief works has also been taken up along with arrangements for distribution of butter-milk.

Voluntary agencies undertaking the work of the distribution of foodgrains free of cost of at subsidised rates have been sanctioned interest-free loans to the tune of of Rs. 120 lakhs and were also assisted in procuring wagons for the movement of fodder and foodgrains and given transport subsidy for such movement.

Recognition of Tulu Language

7704. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the recognition of Tulu as one of the literary languages by the Sahitya Akademy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A request has been recently received by the Sahitya Akademi from the President of the Tulu Koota, Mangalore, for recognition of Tulu.

(b) The question of recognition will be considered by the Akademi in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.

Central aid for Earthquake Affected Areas of Himachal Pradesh

7705. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have urged the centre to provide financial aid to the State for re-development of earthquake-affected areas in Kinnaur and Lahul Spiti Districts of that State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has been asked for detailed proposals regarding the financial assistance required by them. Decision regarding the assistance which can be given to Himachal Pradesh will be taken on receipt of these proposals.

Legislation on Prevention of Beggary

7706. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central or State Legislation on Prevention of Beggary: and

(b) steps taken towards eradication of beggary and whether Government have formulated any plans to look after the beggars in the country during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) There is no central legislation on prevention of beggary. At present, thirteen States and 2 Union Territories have their own legislation on prevention of beggary. Government are considering preparation of a Bill on progressive lines for the Union Territories, which may also serve as a model for adoption by the States.

(b) Eighty-eight 'homes' have been established in different parts of the country where beggars are rounded up and given treatment and training as necessary. During the Fifth Plan, efforts will be made to extend the coverage and improve the scope of training in the 'homes', so as to facilitate further the rehabilitation of beggars in society.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीन हरिजनों को भूमि अलाट किया जाना

7707. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीन हरिजनों को भूमि के अलाटमेंट के बारे में लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर रही है; और

(ख) इस बारे में वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे और उनको कितने एकड़ भूमि अलाट की गई है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल)---(क) और (ख): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Programme to cover Ganda Nalas of Trans-Yamuna Areas of Delhi

7708. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has any special scheme to cover the Ganda Nalas of trans-Yamuna areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Green Revolution

7709. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Dr. Swaminathan to the effect that the green revolution in the country has flopped; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not made any statement to the effect that the Green Revolution in the country has flopped. An erroneous report of this kind which appeared in a Newspaper was immediately contradicted.

(b) Question does not arise.

Shortcoming in the Kosi Irrigation System

7710. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kosi Irrigation Committee has detected many shortcomings in the Kosi irrigation system and made a number of suggestions;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) Government's opinion and decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of Bihar have informed that the report of the Kosi Irrigation Committee set up by the State Government has been received by them recently and is under their consideration.

Non-Confirmation of Employees of F.C.I. in Northern Region and Headquarters

7711. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons appointed by the Food Corporation of India during the year 1972 have not been confirmed so far in Northern Region and Headquarters.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether vide circular No. 3—6/73-EP dated 31st August, 1973 issued by the Food Corporation of India, it has been stated that every person regularly appointed to any post in the Food Corporation is required to be on probation for a period of one year from the date of appointment which can further be extended for a period not exceeding one year;

(d) whether any representation has since been received from the employees who have not been confirmed so far and due to this reason they have not been given increments; and

(e) whether Government propose to hold inquiry into the matter and if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Appointment of Librarians by Directorate of Education, Delhi

7712. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration appointed Librarians from outside with effect from 18th July, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 without considering the Departmental qualified Librarians; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The method of direct recruitment was resorted to by the Delhi Administration in accordance with the recruitment rules as particulars of suitable departmental candidates could not be made available within the limited time at its disposal.

Area of Land Affected by Erosion, Wind or Water, Water-Logging and Salinity

7713. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of total geographical area of 32.8 crore hectares in India, around 15 crore hectares are seriously affected by erosion, wind or water, about 70 lakh hectares by water-logging and salinity and 2 crore hectares by floods and another 2 crore hectares by inadequacy of drainage;

(b) how much of this 19.7 crore hectares area has been reclaimed during each of the last three years;

(c) what are the plans to reclaim the rest; and

(d) what are the names of five States which top in having the largest chunks of such area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) On the basis of some preliminary survey and studies, the rough estimate made for the extent of soil and water conservation problems indicates that an area of about 175 million hectares suffers from erosion by water or wind or from other ills of the soil. An area of 7 million hectares is affected by salinity, alkalinity and water-logging. An area of about 20 million hectares has a problem of inadequate drainage and is prone to floods.

(b) Out of 22 million hectares so far treated with soil conservation and land reclamation measures, an area of 5.26 million hectares was covered during the three years of 1971—74. Out of the 8 million hectares which have benefited from flood control and drainage improvement measures, an area of 1.8 million hectares was benefited in the three years 1971—74. The year-wise coverage is as follows:

(Million hectares)

Year	Soil Conservation	Flood Conrtol
1971-72	1·49	0·4
1972-73	2·17	0·2
1973-74	1·60	1·2
Total	5·26	1·8

(c) During the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 289 crores has been made for the treatment of 5.0 million hectares of land with soil conservation measures. Besides,

a provision of Rs. 281 crores has been provided for flood control and drainage improvement measures for about 1.8 million hectares.

(d) The correct position of land degradation will be revealed only after completion of soil survey of the country. It is estimated that the problem of soil degradation is more acute in the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka.

दुग्ध क्रांति

7714. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने दुग्ध क्रांति लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) और (ख): फसल उत्पादन की तुलना में दुग्ध उत्पादन में अधिक समय और तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय आदानों के रूप में बड़ी मात्रा में पूंजी लगती है जिसमें प्रजनन, आहार और डेरी के मवेशियों की व्यवस्था से लेकर हर स्तर पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत पड़ती है। यद्यपि भारत में विश्व के कुल मवेशियों के एक चौथाई मवेशी हैं, तथापि दुग्ध उत्पादन उस स्तर तक नहीं पहुंचा है जोकि कुछ विकसित देशों में पाया जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि अर्से से हमारे पशुधन की उपेक्षा होती रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप मवेशियों का निष्पादन बहुत निम्न स्तर पर है। इस स्थिति का सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से एक समेकित दृष्टिकोण के तौर पर पशु-पालन कार्यकलापों के साथ डेरी विकास का ताल-मेल बिठाकर पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के जरिए देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

सारे देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के आवश्यक उपाय किए गए हैं और किए जा रहे हैं। हाल के वर्षों में शुरू किया गया एक प्रमुख उपाय सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं का है। इसके अलावा बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास के चार महानगरों की सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की डेरियों को दुग्ध-परिसंस्करण क्षमता बढ़ाने और इन शहरों के 10 राज्यों में स्थित दुग्ध-प्राप्ति क्षेत्रों में दुग्ध-उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम की सहायता से दुग्ध विपणन और डेरी विकास का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम को आमतौर पर आपरेशन फ्लड कहा जाता है। संकर प्रजनन पशु विकास परियोजना और दुग्ध विपणन तथा डेरी विकास के व्यापक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दुग्ध उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विदेशी प्लाज्मा के साथ एक संकर प्रजनन कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया है। अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पशु विकास परियोजनायें जिनका दुग्ध उत्पादन पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से असर पड़ता है, जारी रखी जा रही हैं। ये नीचे दी गई हैं:—

1. अखिल भारतीय प्रमुख ग्राम योजना।
2. संकर प्रजनन योजना।
3. चारा-चारा विकास कार्यक्रम।
4. गोशाला विकास योजना।
5. पशुधन फार्मों को मजबूत बनाना तथा उनका विस्तार।
6. बछड़ा पालन योजना।
7. पशु-प्रदर्शनियां और दुग्ध उत्पादन की प्रतियोगिताएं
8. रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।
   (क) पशु-चिकित्सा के अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरियों की संख्या में वृद्धि।

(ख) पशु-प्लेग उन्मूलन योजना।

(ग) टीकों और सीरा के उत्पादन के लिए जैविक उत्पाद प्रयोगशालाओं का विस्तार।

चूंकि दुग्ध उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया काफी लम्बी है, अत: इस कार्यक्रम का असर कई वर्षों के बाद महसूस किया जा सकता है।

Land under Cultivation and use of Tractors

7715. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much of land was under cultivation in the country, State-wise in 1951 and in 1974; and

(b) how many tractors were in use for cultivation of these lands in 1951 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Two statements (I and II) giving the available information are laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9538/75.*]

Loss of Crops due to Insects, Pests and Diseases

7716. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great loss of crops due to insects, pests and other diseases in the country;

(b) the damage to the crops during the last quarter of the year; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to minimise the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The annual losses due to insects, pests and other diseases are estimated to vary from 10.30 per cent, depending upon the pest, crop and season.

(b) No assessment has been made about the damage to the crops due to pests and diseases during the last quarter of 1974-75.

(c) For minimising the losses, effective methods of control of major pests have been worked out on the basis of surveillance and research. These methods are popularised by the Plant, plant organisations both at the Central and State levels. Adequate steps have also been taken to ensure timely supply of required pesticides. Research Institutions like I.C.A.R., Agricultural Universities, State Government Research Stations etc. have also been evolving pest and disease resistant varieties of various crops.

Meetings of the Consultative Committees held during last three years

7717. SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE: SHRI RAM HEDAOO:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Consultative Committee Meetings held and the names of Ministries to which these pertained in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to hold such meetings on a regular and definite basis in future and cover all the Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Three statements giving requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—9539/75.*]

(b) No information is available in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in regard to the expenditure incurred on the various meetings, as this is incurred by

the concerned Ministries as well as the two Secretariats of Parliament who pay the TA and DA to the Members.

(c) It will be seen from the statements that meetings of the Consultative Committees are generally held on a regular and definite basis as envisaged in the GUIDELINES regulating their constitution and functioning. Chief Whips/Whips of various parties are consulted at the time of reconstitution of Consultative Committees.

Unauthorised Officials at Kuala Lumpur

7718. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made on 1st April, 1975 by the President of the Indian Hockey Federation, Shri Ramaswamy, to the effect that certain unauthorised officials from India were present at Kuala Lumpur during the session of the International Federation to lobby against the I.H.F.'s claim to recognition;

(b) if so, the names of such officials and whether they went to Kuala Lumpur without Government's sanction; and

(c) whether any report has been obtained on their alleged anti-I.H.F. activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information as to full facts is being collected and verified, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

News item Captured "Curbs led to India's Food Problems"

7719. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 27th March, 1975 entitled "Curbs led to India's food problems"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the context of the present food situation in the country, Government considered it necessary to have effective control over broader policy matters, such as farm and consumers prices internal movement and distribution of foodgrains.

Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park, New Delhi

7720. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park, a colony near Tilak Nagar, New Delhi is an approved colony;

(b) whether 235 house-sites and 23 shop-sites were approved and in reply to a calling attention notice on the 10th March, 1960, the then Minister of Works and Housing had stated that an area of 1,54,500 sq. yards has been sanctioned for the same;

(c) whether out of this area which comes to 32.58 acres, only an area of 20 acres has been released and an area of 12.58 acres for the shops has not so far been released; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when the sanctioned area of 12.58 acres is likely to be released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d): The statement made by the then Minister of Health (and not Minister of Works and Housing) had also indicated that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi was being asked to expedite action to release land of "approved" colonies from the purview of the notification in consultation with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, subject to such conditions as he may consider appropriate for ensuring

that the plots which are released are utilised for genuine residential purposes. Accordingly, the area covered by 235 residential plots has already been released from acquisition. The balance land has been acquired and transferred to DDA who are taking steps for developing the same into a commercial centre.

वर्ष 1974-75 के मौसम के लिये चीनी कारखानों में कार्य दिवस और गन्ने के लिये अदा किया गया मूल्य

7721. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 के मौसम के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी कारखाना-वार कितने दिन काम किया गया है, और

(ख) गन्ने से औसतन कितने प्रतिशत मिठास का तत्व वसूल किया गया और वास्तव में गन्ने का प्रति क्विंटल कितना मूल्य अदा किया गया?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख): 1974-75 चीनी मौसम पहली अक्तूबर 1974 को प्रारम्भ हुआ था और 30 सितम्बर 1975 को समाप्त होगा, यद्यपि व्यक्तिगत फैक्ट्रियों ने मौसम के दौरान विभिन्न तारीखों को पिराई कार्य शुरु और बन्द किया है। विवरण 1 जिसमें 31-3-1975 तक फैक्ट्रीवार पिराई अवधि और गन्ने से चीनी की वसूली का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। और विवरण-2 जिसमें 1974-75 मौसम के दौरान चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा वास्तव में दिये गये गन्ने के मूल्य-परिसर से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रख दिये गए हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिएं संख्या LT-3540/75]

विभिन्न राज्यों के खाद्य निगमों द्वारा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों को 'एब्जार्ब' किया जाना

7722. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम विभिन्न राज्यों में अनाज की खरीद करता था और अभी भी कुछ राज्यों में कर रहा है,

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों ने अपने राज्य व्यापार निगम या खाद्य निगम गठित कर लिये है और वे कार्य करने लगे हैं,

(ग) क्या इन राज्यों में काम करने वाले भारतीय खाद्य निगम के हजारों कर्मचारियों के पास कोई काम नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि इन राज्यों ने व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, और

(घ) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को अनाज की खरीद के लिये इन राज्यों के खाद्य निगमों अथवा राज्य व्यापार निगमों में "एब्जार्ब" किया जायेगा या उन्हें कोई वैकल्पिक काम दिया जायेगा?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी हां।

(ख) कुछ राज्यों में ऐसे निगम स्थापित किए गये हैं और वे कार्य कर रहे हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम की सेवाओं का अभी भी कुछ राज्यों में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, हालांकि उनके अपने निगमों में कार्य करना शुरु कर दिया है।

(ग) और (घ): जिन राज्य सरकारों ने अपने निगम स्थापित किए हैं, उनकी भारतीय खाद्य निगम के फालतू

कर्मचारियों को खपाने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही अभी तक संतोषजनक नहीं रही है। तथापि, इन राज्यों से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के फालतू कर्मचारियों को यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक संख्या में खपाने के लिए राजी करने हेतु प्रयास किए जाते रहेंगे। इस समय निगम, फालतू कर्मचारियों में से कुछ कर्मचारियों का आयादित खाद्यान्नों की सम्भालन के लिए उपयोग कर रहा है। खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 में निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यों तथा कार्यों के अनुरूप भारतीय खाद्य निगम के क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार करने की सम्भावना का पता लगाया जा रहा है ताकि उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों का पूर्णतया उपयोग किया जा सके।

Effect of Sugar Export on Home Consumption

7723. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to export five lakh tonnes of sugar to Iran in a phased manner in the next two years;

(b) if so, whether it will adversely affect the sugar-consumption needs of the people in our country, whose per capita sugar consumption is already low; and

(c) if so, how the difficulties created by inadequate availability of sugar to consumers are proposed to over-come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The exports are planned keeping in view the production trends and the reasonable minimum requirements for consumption within the country.

Supply of Groceries and Food Grains to Hostel Students at Concessional Rates

7724. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approached the Ministry of Civil Supplies regarding the supply at concessional rates of groceries and non-controlled food grains to students living in hostels; and

(b) if so, brief account of the items that are going to be supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation have addressed the State Governments to make necessary arrangements in this regard in selected cities. The arrangements are expected to cover food grains (non-controlled items), pulses, spices, vanaspati and other edible oils, tea, coffee, toilet and washing soap, sugar, bread, eggs, butter, salt, articles of groceries, hosiery goods, books and stationery and other consumer articles like cycle tyres and tubes, controlled cloth and dry battery cells.

Inter-State River Water Disputes

7725. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are striving to bring about mutual agreements among the States concerned in various river water disputes on the lines of the agreement on Narmada Water dispute;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) outcome of the efforts to bring about a settlement among Punjab, Haryana and U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b): Efforts are being

made to arrive at a consensus about taking up of a minimum programme of development in the Godavari Basin amongst the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa without prejudice to their claims before the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

(c) The position with regard to settlement among Punjab, Haryana and U.P. is as under:—

PUNJAB AND HARYANA: Efforts are continuing to arrive at an amicable settlement with regard to rights to receive and utilise the water available for distribution as a result of Beas Project.

HARYANA AND U.P.: It was agreed at an inter-State meeting held in January, 1975 by the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Haryana that the parties would abide by the decision of the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation with regard to the transfer of control of certain distributaries of Agra Canal from U.P. to Haryana. The various aspects involved in the proposed transfer are under examination in the Central Water Commission.

Studies for the sharing of Yamuna waters amongst the concerned Basin States are also in progress.

नदियों द्वारा भूमि का कटाव

7726. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री हमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष, नदियों के कटाव, के कारण राज्यवार, कितनी कितनी भूमि का रखलन हुआ;

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों को भूमि इस प्रकार से चली गई है उनके भूमि को क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था को गई है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई स्थायी विधान तय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में भूमि के रखलन को रोकने के लिए राज्यवार क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र को जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा नियुक्त एसेसर कमेटी का दौरा

7727. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा:** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा व्यायाधिकरण द्वारा नियूक्त एसेसर कमेटी ने अक्तूबर, 1974 में मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कमेटी ने राज्य में कहां-कहां दौरा किया था;

(ग) क्या एसेसर कमेटी के दौरे की सूचना संबंधित क्षेत्रों के संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों एवं जन प्रतिनिधियों को नहीं दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उने दौरे का क्या प्रयोजन था?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) असेसरों के दल ने अक्तूबर, नवम्बर, 1974 में मध्य प्रदेश के अपने

दौरे के दौरान निर्माण किए जा रहे तवा बाध और नहरों, महेश्वर, बारना और बारगी बाध स्थलों वर्तमान सिंचाई स्कीमों की कमान, नर्मदा बेसिन में कई फार्मों, 1973 की बाढ़ों के कारण होशंगाबाद जिले में क्षति ग्रस्त स्थलों आदि का निरीक्षण किया था।

(ग) और (घ) नर्मदा जल विरूद न्यायाधिकरण न्यायालय के समान हो एक न्यायिक संस्था है तथा इसको कार्यवाही का विनियमन अन्तर्राज्यीय जलविवाद अधिनियम, 1956 तथा उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा किया जाता है। असेसरों के मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न स्थानों के दौरे का कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया था जो कि इस विवाद में एक पक्षकार है तथा इस कार्यक्रम का अनुमोदन न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा किया गया था। इस दौरे का उद्देश्य बांध स्थलो और सिंचाई के लिए प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओ को स्थिति, फसल पद्धति आदि का अध्ययन करना था।

Filling up of Reserved Vacancies in Indian Dairy Corporation 1975

7728. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of vacancies filled during 1974 and 1975 in each category of posts in the Indian Dairy Corporation;

(b) number of posts amongst these that were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively;

(c) number reserved vacancies in each category which remained unfilled; and

(d) reasons for reserved vacancies remaining unfilled and steps taken to fill them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The IDC filled 21 posts (4 in class-I, 13 in class-III and 4 in class-IV) in 1974 while only one post has been filled upto March, 1975.

(b) 5 posts (one in class-I, 3 in class-III and one in class-IV) were reserved for Scheduled Caste while one post was reserved in Class-III for Scheduled Tribe.

(c) and (d): While it was possible for the IDC to fill up one post in class-I, one in class-III and three in class-IV by recruiting Scheduled caste candidates, it was not possible to find any suitable candidates from Scheduled Tribes during 1974. The appointment made in 1975 in class-III post which was reserved for Scheduled Tribe had to be filled from general category as suitable Scheduled Tribe candidate was not available. The IDC notified the reservation in advertisements and made requests to the Employment Exchange and organisations of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to sponsor candidates. Normal standards are relaxed by the Selection Board for these categories of posts.

Tube-Well in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

7729. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tubewell constructed in D. I. Z. Area to supplement the water supply to Sector 'D', and 'E' and eight storey flats has since been commissioned;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons for not commissioning the same so far;

(d) when the construction work was completed and when the water was tested; and

(e) when it is likely to be commissioned as the residents there are already facing acute shortage of water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) on 25th November, 1974.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Construction work including electricity connection for Pump House was completed on 14th October, 1974 after which the tubewell was developed and water sample sent to N.D.M.C. for testing. The test result was received on 25th November, 1974.

(e) Already commissioned.

Wheat Price Policy

7730. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre's recent wheat price policy has caused any resentment among farmers of some States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the restrictions on the inter-State movement of grains will further dampen farmer's interest; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): Certain representations have been received from farmer's bodies suggesting that the procurement prices of wheat should have been fixed higher than what has been announced by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) Under the new policy, restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat have been imposed with a view to maximising procurement. It is expected that it will not dampen the interest of the farmers as the price being given is considered reasonable and the crop is reported to be good.

Misuse of Residential Premises in the Capital

7731. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of residential houses in the Capital are being put to commercial use;

(b) whether any official survey has been made in this regard;

(c) number of warnings issued and prosecutions launched in these cases; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to check the misuse of residential premises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some residential units are being misused for commercial purposes.

(b) No general survey has been carried out for the purpose. However, survey of approved colonies was carried out by the Corporation and 3830 cases, where residential buildings were being misused for commercial purposes, were booked. DDA has reported that proper surveillance is being kept to prevent misuse. Leased properties are inspected periodically and any misuse is dealt with in accordance with rules and regulations and terms of lease

(c) Warning letters in 3830 cases have been issued by MCD and prosecution launched in 212 cases. DDA had issued 3200 notices upto the end of March, 1975 requiring the owners and occupiers to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under Section 14 read with Section 29(2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 Of these 1992 cases have been launched in the Courts of appropriate jurisdiction With regard to the remaining cases either misuse has been vacated or further evidence is being collected before the cases are launched in the Courts.

(d) The existing provisions of law provide sufficient deterrent against temptation to misuse residential land or building for non-conforming purposes.

Proposal to set up Sugar Mills in Badaun and Bilaspur

7732. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up two sugar mills at Badaun and Bilaspur in the near future; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Licences have been granted for the establishment of two new coopera tive sugar factories of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity, one at Badaun, District Badaun and the otehr at Bilaspur, District Rampur in Uttar Pradesh on 31-1-1974 and 20-4-1974 respectively.

(b) According to the conditions stipulated in the licences, these sugar factories are to be implemented within a period of 2 years from the date of issue of the licences.

Mis-Application of U.G.C. Funds in Andhra and Bombay Universities

7733. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about corruption and mis-application of University Grants Commission funds in Andhra and Bombay Universities;

(b) whether any complaint has been received about accumulation of assets by officers of the U.G.C.;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered by the Chancellors/the Central Education Ministry; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURAL HASAN): (a) to (d): According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, complaints were received against Andhra University regarding misuse of grants received from the Commission and against Bombay University regarding exaggerated expenditure on building construction. The Commission had taken up the matter with both the Universities. The comments received from Andhra University are under examination of the Commission. Bombay University has informed that oneman Committee appointed by the Executive Council to look into the matter has not yet submitted its report.

States Contribution of Foodgrains to Central Pool

7734. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are reluctant to contribute to the Central pool of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how it is going to affect the rabi crop procurement target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c): The targets of procurement and contribution of foodgrains to the Central Pool are decided in consultation with the Governments of the surplus States, after taking into account the likely production as well as their internal needs and there is no reluctance on the part of any of the States to contribute the quantities so agreed upon.

Major Irrigation Projects in State of Bihar Included in the Fifth Five Year Plan

7735. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the particulars of major irrigation projects in the State of Bihar which have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Fifth Five-Year Plan of Bihar has not yet been finalised. However, the Government of Bihar have included 21 new major irrigation schemes in their draft Fifth Plan in addition to 7 major continuing schemes The details of these schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9541/75]. Implementation of these projects however, will depend upon the projects being found technically and economically feasible and the funds being available with the State for financing them.

Donation of Foodgrains by U.S. Food for Peace Programme

7736. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Food for Peace Programme is donating 50,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains to India for distribution by the Cooperative for Relief Everywhere (CARE);

(b) if so, the particulars of the persons manning the CARE;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to supervise the operation in drought-areas where it will be distributed to those participating in food for work programme; and

(d) whether any condition is attached by the Government to the operation of CARE in the interest of National Security?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The United States Food for Peace Programme has allocated 80,000 metric tons of foodgrains to CARE for food-for-work programming in India.

(b) The Head of CARE in India is Mr. Allan S. Turnbull, Director, CARE India, B-28, Greater Kailash, New Delhi-110048.

(c) The distribution of the foodgrains will be done by the State Governments through food-for-work projects.

(d) Operations of CARE in India are governed by Indo-US Agreement of March 6, 1950.

Setting up of Fair Price Shops

7737. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) present price of pulses in the market since September, 74;

(b) whether Government are considering opening of more fair price shops in the country; and

(c) if so, how many are existing today and how many would be set up in this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. I.T-9542/75]

(b) and (c). Distribution of foodgrains and the setting up of fair price shops are the responsibility of the State Governments. State Governments had been advised from time to time to open new fair price shops as and when necessary. The number of fair price shops/statutory ration shops at present functioning in the country is about 2.07 lakhs.

Cement pipes used in D.D.A. Built Colonies

7738. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the names of D.D.A built colonies where cement pipes have been used as storm water drain pipes,

(b) whether these pipes have proved to be defective and during the rainy season seepage appears in almost all the flats; and

(c) whether Government propose to instruct DDA to replace cement pipes by iron pipes keeping in view the difficulties faced by the allottees of such flats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): There is no DDA colony where cement pipes have been used as storm water drains. However, if the reference is to rain water pipes which take away the rain water down from the terrace, provision of asbesto cement pipe is an accepted standard. In several DDA colonies these asbesto cement pipes have been used as rain water pipes. These pipes

have not proved to be defective and no necessity has been felt of replacing them by cast iron pipes. Occasionally seepage is observed from these pipes into the houses but this is because of the failure of the allottees to keep the terrace clear. Rubbish and Malba are pushed into these pipes which results in their choking. The rodding adopted for clearing the chokages some times results in braking the pipe at some places and thus the seepages are caused.

Agitation by Non-Teaching Staff of Universities

7739. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-teaching staff of the Universities has been agitating for the implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have not been implemented in their case;

(c) if so, the main reasons and particulars thereof; and

(d) when the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are likely to be implemented in the case of non-teaching staff of Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d): Some representations have ben received from the organisations of the non-teaching employees of universities for revision of salary scales on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission. The scales of pay of most of the non-teaching employees of the Central universities have already been revised in the light of the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission for comparable posts in the Central Government Offices with effect from January 1, 1973. As regards the employees of the State Universities it is for the State Governments to consider revision of their scales of pay.

राजा राम मोहन राय ग्रन्थालय योजना के अंतर्गत पुस्तकों की खरीद

7740. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजा राम मोहन राय मंत्रालय योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने मूल्य की पुस्तकें विभिन्न फर्मों से खरीदी गई और उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक फर्म से कितने मूल्य की पुस्तकें खरीदी गई ;

(ख) क्या इन पुस्तकों का चयन किसी चयन समिति द्वारा किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और गत दो वर्ष के दौरान इसने कितनी बैठकें की; और

(ग) खरीदी गई पुस्तकों में से प्रत्येक पुस्तक की भाषा-वार कितनी प्रतियां हैं और इन पुस्तकों को किस प्रकार वितरित किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०पी० यादव): (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT—9543/175]।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Loans to State Housing Board of Tamil Nadu

7741. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing Board has not given much loans to the State Housing Board of Tamil Nadu for giving or allotment of Houses to the poorer sections of the people;

(b) if so, whether a large number of low-paid employees in Tamil Nadu have not been given any facilities for allotment of Houses as in the case of Delhi and other States:

(c) how many landless labourers and low and middle income group people have been allotted a land or given loan for building houses in Tamil Nadu;

(d) what are the reasons for slow progress in the State; and

(e) what assistance or schemes are likely to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan or in 1975 and 1976 in the State in this regard and how much funds have so far been provided to the State by the Housing Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e): The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body which has been set up by the State Government under their own enactment. The operation of the Board is accordingly governed by the provisions of that Act. It is for the State Government to decide the quantum of loan assistance they would like to give to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The Question of any other Housing Board giving loan to Tamil Nadu Housing Board does not arise.

2. Almost all the social housing schemes of this Ministry are in the State sector. Central financial assistance for the State sector schemes, including housing is provided to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block assistance on various schemes and projects according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

For the Fifth Five Year Plan the tentative approved outlay for Tamil Nadu for all State Sector housing schemes is Rs. 55.00 crores. The approved outlays for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 in this regard are Rs. 4.25 crores and 5.00 crores respectively.

Rice Procured by Rice Millers in West Bengal

7742. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rice Millers procured more rice than F.C.I. in West Bengal;

(b) in view of this what has been given by the rice millers in 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(c) how much F.C.I. had procured in the said period; and

(d) what was the procurement price paid by rice mills and F.C.I. in West Bengal during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c): Rice is procured from Rice Millers under Miller's levy, while paddy is procurred under Producers' levy from cultivators, by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal. Rice millers are not procuring rice but only give rise by way of levy.

The procurement of rice and paddy under millers' levy and producers' levy, respectively, during kharif 1973-74 and 1974-75, is as follows:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes of rice)

	1973-74	1974-75 (upto 18-4-1975)
Millers levy	63	98
Producers levy	96	91
	159	189

(d) The purchases of both paddy and rice, made by the Food Corporation of India, are at procurement prices fixed by the Central Government for West Bengal.

The price for producers levy on paddy and millers levy on rice so paid by the Food Corporation of India is as follows:—

(In Rs. per quintal)

	1973-74		1974-75	
	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice
Aman Comman (Winter Crop)	70.00	112.20	74.00	118.20
Fine	73.00	117.80	77.00	123.80
Superior Fine and Arometic	76.00	127.20	80.00	133.20
Aus & Boro	66.70	112.20	70.70	118.20

Kapurthala Plot

7743. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the decision regarding handing over of the plot known as 'Kapurthala Plot' belonging to the State Government of Kerala taken:

(b) whether there is any delay in handing it over to the State Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): The sanction for handing over of part of the plot to the Government of Kerala was issued in April, 1967. In March, 1971, the Chief Minister of Kerala was informed that the remaining portion would be handed over to the Kerala Government as soon as it was vacated by the Delhi Police Lines. Alternative accommodation is being located for shifting the Delhi Police Lines.

Revision of Pay Scales of Employees of Indian Dairy Corporation

7744. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, have not been given revised scales of pay on the basis of Third Pay Commission's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b): The proposal of the I.D.C. for revision of pay scales of its employees is under consideration of the Government.

Institutions After the Names of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

7745. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions set up by the Government or aided by them after the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and

(b) the financial assistance given to such institutions (i) directly and (ii) as aid to such institution during the years 1972-75?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

SC/ST Employees Retrenched by F.C.I. in North Zone During 1973

7746. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any retrenchment was effected by the Food Corporation of India in North Zone during 1973 by which services of employees belonging to Class III were dispensed with;

(b) if so, what is the strength of the retrenched employees and how many amongst them were S.C./S.T. employees category-wise/post-wise; and what has been the shortfall so far as the quota of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in each category of Class III is concerned:

(c) whether the rules regarding retention of Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees was considered in the present case because of the inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in this cadre; and

(d) if the answer to question (d) above is in negative, whether the Food Corporation of India propose to take back those retrenched Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees; and if so, from which date and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The Food Corporation of India had terminated the services of 790 employees in Category III in the North Zone who were appointed purely on temporary basis for the seasonal work during 1973. This included 146 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 124 belonging to clerical grade and 22 to technical grade. There is no shortfall in Category III in the North Zone of the food corporation as a whole in respect of Scheduled Castes. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, there is some shortfall due to non-availability of suitable candidates amongst them.

(c) and (d): Since the retrenched persons, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were employed against vacancies which were purely temporary and created for seasonal work, their services were terminated when the work was over and the question of their being taken back did not arise.

Water Supply by Tube Wells and Hand-Pumps in Villages

7747. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of problem villages in the country provided with water supply by tube-wells and hand-pumps;

(b) how many or what percentage of the above have been regularly provided water; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to ensure regular water supply; if not reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, on receipt.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भूमि विकास कर लगाना

7748. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भूमि उपजाऊ नहीं होती है और वहां पर न तो पम्प लगाये जा सकते हैं और न ही ठिहरी में कोई सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध की जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि कर क्यों लगाया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख): ठिहरी गढ़वाल में कुछेक प्रकार की लघु सिंचाई योजनायें सम्भव हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि की उर्वरता अथवा सिंचाई सुविधाओं का ध्यान किए बिना राज्य भर में एक-समान भूमि विकास कर लगाया गया है।

Scarcity Relief Works Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme

7749. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to integrate the scarcity relief works programme and drought prone areas programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b): The Task Force set up by the Planing Commission, in their report on Integrated Agriculture Development in drought prone areas, recommended that the essential feature of the necessary reform will have to be integration of development and relief planning of areas usually affected by drought. They recommended that specific plans of development must reflect a long term strategy for integrated development of drought prone areas. In addition there should be fairly large shelves of contingent plans for each of these areas which could be carefully worked out and kept ready for being undertaking as and when the situation arises. These works on the contingency list should be in consonance with the long term strategy for local development. The report of the Task Force was generally accepted by the Government. In accordance with the recommendation of the Task Force Government have been suggesting to the programme States to prepare a viable shelf of suitable schemes for taking up in any future scarcity under the drought relief instead of taking up ad-hoc schemes in a hurry, for integration of scarcity relief works and the drought prone areas programme.

Allocation of Funds for Welfare of Women

7750. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE and CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 3rd March, 1975 stating that the representatives of women organisation, Women M.Ps. and women in various professions have been feeling that Government have not been generous enough in its Budget provisions in allocating sufficient funds for welfare schemes for women during the current year which is being celebrated as the International Women year; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. There are already schemes under implementation. These are being intensified wherever possible. In addition, efforts are being made this year for arousing consciousness about the role and rights of women.

शिक्षा निदेशालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारी

7751. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पद उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार नहीं भरे गये हैं और विभाग में श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन तथा चार के कुल कितने पद हैं, उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है और अनुसूचित जातीय कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों का कोटा क्या है,

(ख) क्या उप शिक्षा निदेशकों के 18 पदों में से आरक्षित पद पर केवल एक अधिकारी ही कार्य कर रहा है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के कुछेक शिक्षा अधिकारी सहायक शिक्षा निदेशक/उप शिक्षा निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति के पूर्ण योग्य हैं;

(घ) प्रशासन द्वारा इन आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिये प्रभावी कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जाती है; और

(ङ) इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां कब तक की जायेंगी?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली के पद अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों में से ही भरे गए हैं, जब भी ऐसे उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होते हैं, सरकार के नवीनतम आदेशों के अनुसार, कुल पदों में से 15 प्रतिशत पद अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाते हैं। निदेशालय में खुल पदों की संख्या तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी कितने पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, यह संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) उप-शिक्षा निदेशक के केवल ग्यारह पद हैं। उनमें से एक पद अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकारी द्वारा भरा गया है।

(ग) सहायक शिक्षा निदेशक/शिक्षा अधिकारी की वरीयता सूची में अनुसूचित जाति के दो अधिकारियों का नाम है। नवम्बर, 1972 के बाद नियमित आधार पर कोई पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है इसलिए उप-शिक्षा निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए उनकी पात्रता अथवा और किसी बात की जांच नहीं की गई है। 1972 से पहले श्रेणी i तथा श्रेणी ii के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए पदोन्नति में कोई आरक्षण नहीं था।

(च) और (ङ): अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति की कम प्रतिशतता इसलिए है क्योंकि अधिकांश श्रेणियों में आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं थे। स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय भी कुछेक मामलों में पर्याप्त संख्या में उम्मीदवार नहीं भेज सका था। जहां तक चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का संबंध है, दिल्ली प्रशासन में कार्य कर रहे सभी लिपिक-वर्गीय स्टाफ का एक संयुक्त संवर्ग है और शिक्षा निदेशालय का कोई अलग संवर्ग नहीं है। तथापि, भरे न जाने वाले स्थानों को स्थगित रखा जा रहा है ताकि उन पर बाद में अनुसूचित जाति के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया जा सके।

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी	पदों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कुल पदों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशतता
1.	श्रेणी I	467	15	3%
2.	श्रेणी II	174	2	1%
3.	श्रेणी III (लिपिकवर्गीय स्टाफ के अतिरिक्त)	14865	458	3%
4.	श्रेणी I	2968	538	18%

Housing Schemes for Retiring Government Servants

7752. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of the houses meant for retiring Government servants; and

(b) categories of employees entitled for houses under this scheme and what is the mode of payment of the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b): Persons employed in Central Government, Delhi Administration, public undertakings, statutory and local bodies and autonomous organisations etc. under the control of Central Government/Delhi Administration who retired from service during the period from 1-4-72 to 31-3-75 and had declared Delhi as their home town before the commencement of the Scheme and have registered with DDA under the Scheme will be eligible for allotment of these flats, provided that the applicant or his/her dependent does not own a residential flat within the Union Territory of Delhi.

The retiring Government servants have been placed in four categories. Category A consists of those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000/-; category B, of those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200; category C, of those whose annual income is between Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 18,000: and category D, of those whose annual income before retirement exceeded Rs. 18,000 but, after retirement, would fall in the Middle Income Group, namely, Rs. 7,201 to Rs. 18,000.

Flats have been constructed only for categories B and C so far. The cost of a flat for B category lies between Rs. 37,700 to Rs. 39,700, while that for Category C, would be between Rs. 63,400 to Rs. 65,700. The mode of payment for categories A, B & C is 50% of the total cost in lump sum and the remaining 50% in 10 years in monthly equated instalments. In case of category D, the full cost of the flat would be payable at the time of allotment.

Flats Constructed by D.D.A.

7753. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats constructed by D.D.A. upto the 31st March, 1975 under various housing schemes like middle income group, low income group, Janata and service personnel flats;

(b) the cost of the above housing schemes; and

(c) the sources from which the cost has been financed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of flats constructed by the DDA upto the 31st March, 1975, under various housing schemes is as under:—

MIG		9292
LIG		11031
Janata		5391
CSP		975
	Total	26689

(b) Rs. 55.32 crores.

(c) The housing schemes are financed from loans received from Central Government, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, advance registration deposits received from intending purchasers of flats, bonds floated by DDA and DDA's own funds.

Representation from U.P. Government for Clearance of Irrigation Project

7754 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a representation from the Uttar Pradesh Government to expedite clearance of certain irrigation projects for that State;

(b) if so, names of such irrigation projects which require clearance; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh requested the Central Water Commission in January, 1975, that the following schemes may be cleared on a priority basis:—

(1) Madhya Ganga Canal

(2) Raising of Meja Dam

(3) Left Bank Ghagra Canal

(4) Rohini Dam

(5) Chittaurgarh Reservoir.

The examination of these schemes has been taken up on a priority basis by the Commission.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when it would be possible for the Commission to finalise these projects in consultation with the State Government.

Prospects of Foodgrain Production in Gujarat

7755. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the prospects of production of foodgrains in the State of Gujarat have not improved so far;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to send a team of agriculture experts to that State for improving the production of foodgrains; if so, when the same is likely to be sent;

(c) steps being taken by the Union Government to help that State for improving its foodgrains production in the present season; and

(d) help rendered to the State Government in the month of February and March, 1975 for the drought affected areas in that State and whether in certain areas hit by drought deaths due to hunger have been reported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such teams are sent on receipt of specific requests from the concerned State Governments. No such request has so far been received from the Government of Gujarat.

(c) A Regional meeting for the Western States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh was held at Bombay on 2nd and 3rd April, 1975, to discuss about certain aspects concerning effective implementation of development programmes in the agricultural sector of Annual Plan, 1975-76. In this meeting particular emphasis was laid on measures for stepping up foodgrains production during the ensuing Kharif season. A formal request for a short-term loan of Rs. 5.00 crores for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for Kharif, 1975 operations has been received from the Government of Gujarat, which is under consideration.

(d) Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14.14 crores as advance Plan assistance to Government of Gujarat during the year 1974-75, for drought relief purposes. No death due to hunger in areas hit by drought has been reported by the State Government.

New Variety of Rice Developed at Indian Agricultural Research Institute

7756. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a new variety of rice; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

Some new cultures of rice showing improvement over the earlier released varieties by the Institute are being developed.

(b) No new variety of rice has been released by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, after Pusa 2—21 (Kannagi) and Improved Sabarmati.

However, the Institute has identified recently some fine grain scented and fine grain non-scented types, in the maturity range of 105—110 days. Two of them are

in advanced stages of testing to assess their yield performance and suitability for general cultivation in States like Tamil Nadu, W. Bengal, Assam etc.

किसानों और उत्पादकों द्वारा बेचा गया गेहूं और सरकार द्वारा वसूल किया गया लेवी का गेहूं

7757. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों द्वारा 1974–75 में, राज्यवार, कितना गेहूं मण्डियों में लाया गया;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा सरकारी मूल्य पर लेवी के गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा वसूल की गई;

(ग) व्यापारियों द्वारा खुले बाजार में कितना गेहूं बेचा गया; और

(घ) व्यापारियों द्वारा खुले बाजार में गेहूं की बिक्री से कितना लाभ कमाया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख): अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिए संख्या LT–9544/75]

(ग): व्यापारियों के पास खुले बाजार में बेचने के लिए 1393.5 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं उपलब्ध थी।

(घ): व्यापारियों ने खुले बाजार में गेहूं को बेचकर कितना मुनाफा कमाया इसका अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, व्यापारियों की मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार ने पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिशेष राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश चण्डीगढ़ में अन्तर-राज्यीय व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य के दौरान गेहूं की बिक्री के लिए 150 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया था। कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने भी थोक तथा खुदरा बिक्री के लिए गेहूं के अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित किए थे।

Inadequate Supply of Oil Seeds to West Bengal by other States

7758. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of mustard oil seeds from Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and Gujarat to West Bengal has considerably decreased due to the fact that these States have begun crushing mustard seeds to extract oil from their own mills;

(b) whether the above being the fact the price of mustard oil in West Bengal is not coming down to the expected level; and

(c) what steps the Ministry propose to take to help the state of West Bengal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE& IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There is no restriction on movement of mustard seed/oil from one State to the other. The supplies of oilseeds and oils to West Bengal from other States are generally on private account.

(b) Since the beginning of the current year, prices of mustard oil have shown a fall in West Bengal. The magnitude of fall in different centres of States has been more or less of a similar order as in other areas of the country.

(c) In view of the position stated in (a) above, the question does not arise.

Construction of Dam/Reservoir on River Rapti

7759. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to construct a dam or reservoir to

collect the water of river Rapti in its upper reaches;

(b) if not, whether the Jal Kundi project or a similar project on an alternate site has been abandoned; and

(c) in what way, then the river Rapti is to be tamed in Bahraich, Gonda and Basti Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b): Storage sites having sizeable capacity are not feasible in India. Studies have indicated that storage sites including Jalkundi appear feasible in Nepal. The Government of Nepal has been approached for co-operative development for the benefit of both the countries.

(c) The Ganga Flood Control Commission have made a detailed study of the flood problem of the Rapti and have suggested besides the construction of flood moderation reservoirs, implementation of marginal embankments, diversion of flood waters of Rapti into Ghaghra, river improvement works and raising of villages for dealing with the flood problem of Rapti

Solution of Workers Problem in Dalda Factory at Trichy.

7760 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has stated in reply to Starred Question No. 188 on the 3rd March, 1975 that as soon as the Management of Dalda Factory at Trichy is transferred to Messrs Perumal Agencies Limited and the factory comes into production, the workers problems will be solved; and

(b) if so, whether there are any assurances to this effect to the Central Government from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, in reply to a supplementary question.

(b) The reference to the solution of the workers' problems was mainly in relation to the fresh employment potential which was likely to be generated when the factory was put back into commission. The workers employed when the factory was last in production have already left the Company's services under a "voluntary separation scheme" which provided for 1½ months' salary for each year of service. In view of this and even otherwise, the question of any assurances being given in this connection by the State Government to the Central Government does not really arise.

Flood at Dibrugarh

7761. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the Assam Tribune dated the 12th April, 1975 under the head "Brahmaputra Rises at Dibrugarh";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observation made therein; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As reported by the State Government of Assam, the earthern shank of the existing spur at RD 4800 at Mathola near Dibrugarh was washed away except for a small portion near its nose, due to river action when the water level of the Brahmaputra suddenly rose on 10th April, 1975. The extent of damage to the spur has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs.

The State Government have already taken up the work of constructing a stone spur of about 60 meters length at the site of the damaged spur, which forms part of the scheme for protection against erosion in the Mathola area approved at a cost of Rs. 58.59 lakhs. The work on this spur is expected to be completed by the middle of May 1975.

वसन्त बिहार के संस्कृत विद्यापीठ के छात्रावास को वहां से अन्यत्र ले जाना

7762. **श्री हीरा लाल डोडा:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल ने वसन्त बिहार में चल रहे संस्कृत विद्यापीठ के छात्रावास को वहां से हटाये जाने के आदेश दिये थे, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये आदेश कब दिये गये थे और इस मामले में दिल्ली विकास प्रधिकरण ने क्या कार्यवाही की थी।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ये आदेश 11-9-1974 को पारित किए गए थे तथा इन आदेशों के अनुसरण में उप पट्टाधारी को 17-9-1974 को कारण बताओं नोटिस जारी किया गया था।

इसी दौरान, शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा उप राज्य पाल को अभ्यावेदन दिए जाने पर इन आदेशों पर पुन: विचार किया गया तथा होस्टल को 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक वसन्त बिहार में ही चलने देने की अनुमति दे दी गई। दिल्ली विकास प्रधिकरण द्वारा उन्हे इस प्रयोजनार्थ होज़ खास में आवंटित किए गये स्थल पर 31-12-75 तक चले जाने के लिए कहा गया।

Inclusion of Villages on Outskirts of Ahmedabad in Corporation limits

7763. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limits have recently been extended so as to incorporate the erstwhile village Dani Limda into the city area;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the Gram Panchayat of Dani Limda protested and objected to such extension;

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the village Panchayat objections and reasons; and Government's response, if any, thereto; and

(e) whether Government propose to include such other areas and villages on the outskirt of Ahmedabad into the Corporation Limits, and if so, which ones and when and why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the State Government, village Dani Limda was included in the jurisdiction of Ahmedabad Corporation as a measure to prevent large scale smuggling of goods and evasion of Octroi from that area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main objection of the Gram Panchayat was that the Panchayat was not consulted prior to the inclusion of the area of village Dani Limda into Corporation limits. The Panchayat also represented to the State Government that necessary civic amenities were being provided in the area by them and about 75 per cent. people were against this inclusion. The State Government considered the objections but rejected them.

(e) Revenue Survey numbers of Sewage Farm, areas of Shahwadi, Giaspur and Ranipur were proposed for inclusion by the Municipal Corporation. The State Government has asked the Municipal Corporation to submit a comprehensive proposal taking into consideration industrial and developmental activities in the surrounding areas. Excepting these the State Government does not propose to include any more areas into the Municipal Corporation limits.

Management Development Programmes of Administrative Staff College

7764. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management development programmes conducted by the Administrative Staff College have become out of bounds for ordinary business management personnel; and

(b) whether Government have any Plans to open cheaper avenues for the education of lower income business personnel on the proper observance of the several frequent changes in rules and amendments of the Company Law?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) By design the programmes organised by the Administrative Staff College are for personnel sponsored by large industries in private and public sector. The courses are not intended for employees of small industries.

There are several other specialised institutions and organisations such as National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad and National Productivity Council, New Delhi and the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta, which conduct regular programmes for the business management personnel of the Small Scale Industries sector.

Paddy and Wheat Procured in Gujarat

7765. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement target for paddy and wheat has been achieved in Gujarat during the last kharif season; and

(b) if so, the quantities procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATNON (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75, against a target of 15000 tonnes in terms of Rice, the procurement of paddy in Gujarat so far is about 10600 tonnes in terms of rice.

As regards Wheat no target was fixed for procurement during the Rabi Marketing season 1974-75. The quantity procured however was 20,700 tonnes.

Central Assistance to Gujarat for Irrigation Facilities

7766. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre have given any assistance to Gujarat during 1975-76 for developing irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project. The block Central assistance approved for Gujarat for 1975-76 is Rs. 32.17 Crores.

Housing Programme in the Rural and Urban Areas of Gujarat

7767. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allotted to Gujarat during 1974-75 for the housing programme in the rural and urban areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs for implementation of housing programme in Gujarat during the year 1974-75. This included a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs for providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Crash Programme for Raising Production of Food Articles in Gujarat

7768. SHRI D. D DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any crash programme is to be launched in Gujarat for raising the production of different food articles: and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Fishing Harbour on Coast of Kerala

7769 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to build a number of fishing harbours along the coast of Kerala:

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and progress made so far in its implementation and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in that direction during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The scheme provides for construction of a deep sea fishing harbour at Cochin, intermediate fishing harbour at Vizhinjem and limited landing facilities at Ponnani Baliapatnam, Beypore and Cannanore Work is in progress at Cochin and most of the other works have been completed A proposal for a fishing harbour at Neendakara is also under consideration The following amounts have been sanctioned to the State Government for these schemes:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of port	Total amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
1. Cochin	272·40	105·60
2. Vizhinjem	173 00	226 98
3. Ponnani	7 50	
4. Baliapatnam	13 06	
5. Beypore	3 91	
6. Cannanore	29 65	

Financial Assistance for Promotion of Sanskrit and Pali

7770 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Voluntary Associations Research Institutes and Academies which have been granted financial assistance by Government for the promotion of Sanskrit and Pali separately during the financial years 1972-73 1973-74 and 1974-75, and

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to each one of these bodies during the years under reference, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) Except in the case of the Indian Centre for Critical Pali Dictionary, grants given to the Institutions listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No LT 9545/75.] are utilised by some of the Institutions for the study of Pali, besides Sanskrit According to information available, it is not possible to break down the grants given for the promotion of Sanskrit and Pali separately

Cell for Roads in Hill Areas

7771 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cell in the Ministry for catering to the needs of construction of roads in the hill areas:

(b) if so, the composition of this cell; and

(c) if not, whether such a cell would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. This Ministry primarily deals with building construction. The need for a road cell has, therefore, not been felt

Memorandum from Employees of Marine Fisheries Institute, Cochin

7772 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum has been submitted by the Employee's Association of Marine Fisheries Institute, Cochin in respect of their demand that their institution should be managed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government cannot consider their demand as all research in agricultural and animal sciences is the responsibility of the ICAR. It may be added that the Association is not a recognised body.

किसानों को सुधरी हुई किस्मों के बीजों की सप्लाई

7773. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि·

(क) क्या सरकार किसानों को सुधरी हुई किस्मों के बीजों की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करने में असफल रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार केवल 25 प्रतिशत मांग ही पूरी करने की स्थिति में है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) से (ग): उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करने और किसानों में उनका वितरण करने के लिए मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी होती है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम और तराई विकास निगम जैसे अखिल भारतीय बीज उत्पादन संगठन भी अखिल भारतीय महत्व की विभिन्न फसलों के संकर और अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के उन्नत बीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं। सहकारी ऐजेंसियों तथा गैर-सरकारी बीज उत्पादन संगठन भी उन्नत बीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं। उन्नत बीजों की आवश्यकताओं और उनके उत्पादन तथा वितरण के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं के राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियो और अखिल भारतीय बीज उत्पादन संगठनों के साथ होने वाले अर्ध-वार्षिक क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में समीक्षा की जाती है। किसानो के बीच बीजो के परस्पर लेन-देन और गैर-सरकारी बीज उद्योग द्वारा की गई सप्लाई तथा बीज के फेर बदल की अवधि को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्नत बीजों की वास्तविक मांग आमतौर से पूरी की गई है। तथापि, बाजरा के बीजों के मामले में 1974-75 में कुछ कमी रही। बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। क्षेत्रीय बीज निगम स्थापित कर के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना भी बनाई जा रही है। ये निगम आगामी वर्षों में प्रत्याशित बीजों की बढ़ी हुई मांग पूरी करेंगे। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रथम चरण में 6-8 राज्य बीज निगम स्थापित किए जाएंगे।

राज्य बीज निगम संहत क्षेत्रों का विकास करके उन्हें बीज उत्पादन के अंतर्गत लायेंगे। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, राज्य फार्म निगम, राज्य सरकारें और सरकारी एजेंसियां तथा संहत क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसान इसमें भाग लेंगे।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात में डेरी विकास

7774 **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की वार्षिक योजना में मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात को सरकार द्वारा दी गई राशि क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात राज्यों मे डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम का वित्तीय नियतन नीचे दिया गया है.—

1—मध्य प्रदेश 34.76 लाख रुपये

2— गुजरात 51.40 लाख रुपये

मध्य प्रदेश मे नये सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव

7775. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित:** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान कोई नये सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोले जा रहे है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) और (ख): सिंगरौली कॉलेरी, जबलपुर, रीवा, देवास तथा ग्वालियर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को 1974-75 के दौरान सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे। क्योंकि विद्यालय खोलने के प्रारंभिक प्रबंध समय पर पूरे नही हुए थे, अत: 1974-75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कोई भी स्कूल नही खोला गया।

सिंगरौली कोलेरी, मऊ तथा भोपाल में 1975-76 वर्ष के दौरान नए विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गए है। सिंगरौली कॉलेरी में एक विद्यालय खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है। अन्य दो प्रस्ताओं की जांच की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

7776. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित:** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे किसानों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए कोई सिंचाई परियोजनायें शामिल की गई हे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां). (क) और (ख): राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Pasture Development in North-Eastern States

7777. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the area developed as pastures in West Bengal and North Eastern State-wise,

(b) special programme undertaken in this regard in these States, State-wise, and

(c) total allocation made during Fifth Plan period for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received

Registration with D.D.A. for Middle and Low Income Groups Flats

7778 SHRI SAI PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons registered with the D D A for middle income group flats and low income group flats, separately, as on 31st March, 1975,

(b) the flats in the above two categories likely to be allotted to them during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77,

(c) the total number of flats in the above two categories offered for allotment during the last three years, year-wise ending the 31st March each year,

(d) the total number of persons who were registered under these two categories as on the 31st March, 1972,

(e) whether D D A propose to open fresh registration: and

(f) if so, the justification for that when the persons already registered have not so far been offered flats for allotment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of registered persons whose requirements are to be met as on 31st March, 1975 are as under.

M.I.G.	L I G.	Total
5,522	4,675	10,197

(b) According to the DDA the number of flats that can be constructed in a year depends upon (i) the availability of building materials (ii) availability of funds and (iii) the flow of sale proceeds from the sale of flats Due to the foregoing factors it cannot be said with any certainty as to how many flats can be offered in a year

(c) The number of flats allotted year-wise is as under :-

	MIG	LIG	Total
1972-73	3,395	2,433	5,828
1973-74	2,673	4,170	6,580
1974-75	263	213	476
Total	6,068	6,816	12,884

(In addition to 476 flats allotted in 1974-75 730 MIG and 1144 LIG flats have been released and are in the process of allotment)

(d) Total number of persons registered under MIG and LIG Categories as on 31-3-1972 and whose requirements are yet to be met is as under

MIG	LIG	Total
12,414	8,453	20,867

(e) No decision regarding starting of fresh registration has so far been taken by DDA

(f) The question does not arise

Central Assistance to Orissa for Developing Irrigation Facilities

7779 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given an assistance to Orissa during 1975-76 for developing irrigation facilities, and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any

individual sector of development or project. The block Central assistance approved for Orissa for 1975-76 is Rs. 32.70 crores.

Allocation for Fisheries in West Bengal During Fourth Plan

7780. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for fisheries in the State of West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) work done so far in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) During the Fourth Plan; Rs. 295 lakhs, Rs 2.57 lakhs, and Rs. 6.21 lakhs respectively were allocated for fisheries development in West Bengal under the State, Central and Centrally sponsored schemes

(b) Information with regard to the work done in the State sector is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha

Under the Central Sector, funds were earmarked for undertaking survey of inland fishery resources in Murshidabad District; initiating work of Fish Farmers' Development Agency in Burdwan District, and for land acquisition for fishing harbour at Roychowk. These items of work have been completed, under centrally sponsored scheme, sanction for floating jetty at Namkhana at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.21 lakhs was issued. However, due to various reasons, no significant progress could be achieved during the IV Plan. Work is continuing.

Expenditure on Crash Programme for Rural Employment in West Bengal

7781. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 246.71 lakhs was the expenditure incurred on crash programme for rural employment during 1973-74 in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features of the work done, District-wise and the man-day employment generated in these districts under the programme with the particular reference to Sundarban area of the State;

(c) total amount sanctioned and utilised in 1974-75 under the scheme and the employment generated in these districts; and

(d) the brief account of the sanction for 1975-76 under the scheme in the State with the district-wise programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Running of Shops in Vivekanand Puri, a D.D.A. Colony near Padam Nagar

7782. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vivekanand Puri, a D.D.A. colony near Padam Nagar, is a residential colony;

(b) if so, why some people are running shops (ration shops, dry cleaner shops, coal depots and general merchant shops) and schools in that colony;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to take action against them for violating the rules regarding residential colonies; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Vivekanand Puri is a residential area but not a DDA colony.

(b) to (d) Prosecutions have been launched by the MCD under Section 347 of the M.C.D. Act for change of use or misuse of buildings. For violation of the land use prescribed in the Master Plan, action has been initiated by the DDA and notices have been served in 8 cases.

Additional Sugar Quota for Punjab

7783. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have increased the sugar quota for Punjab; and

(b) if so, quantum of additional quota of sugar allotted to Punjab during the last quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The basic monthly quota of levy sugar for various States, including Punjab, have been fixed taking into account the population figures and past pattern of consumption. Actual monthly allotments are, however, adjusted marginally in relation to the total quantity of levy sugar released for each month. Accordingly, the monthly quota of Punjab which was 6080.5 tonnes from July 1974 onwards in relation to the All India monthly release of 1.80 lakh tonnes upto April, 1975, has been enhanced to 6,756 tonnes for May, 1975 in proportion to the increased All India release of 2 lakh tonnes.

Chemical Fertilizers Supplied to Punjab During 1974-75

7784. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has supplied chemical fertilizers to Punjab during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) A total quantity of 1,80,390 tonnes of Plant nutrients N. P. K. was supplied to Punjab State during the year 1974-75, (February, 1974—January, 1975) from the Central Fertilizer Pool.

Machines for Grain Handling Operations in Ports

7785. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buhler machines, vacuator machines, pneumatic grain discharging machines and other allied machines that are in operation in major and minor ports for grain handling operations;

(b) the machines required to overcome bunching of ships that are arriving with imported foodgrains in the ports; and

(c) whether Government have also purchased some machines from abroad and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 146 gram discharging machines of different makes and 15 sets of chain conveyors are in operation at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Kandla ports.

(b) and (c) Bunching of ships is not merely because of inadequacy of grain discharging machines but also due to several other factors like types of vessels chartered, time of their arrival, availability and suitability of berths and adequacy of arrangements for handling the discharged grains and their clearance. The Food Corporation of India reviewed the grain discharging arrangements at the ports some time back. Orders for purchase of 30 Vacuators, 12 Buhler Machines and 10 sets of chain conveyors have been placed. Out of these, 17 Vacuvators and 7 Buhler Machines have since been received and commissioned. The remaining machines are expected to be received within the next three months.

Central Assistance to Orissa for Developing Irrigation Facilities

7786. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has given an assistance to Orissa during 1975 for developing irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project. The block Central assistance approved for Orissa for 1975-76 is Rs. 32.70 crores.

U.G.C. Committee Report on Calcutta University

7787. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4551 on the 24th March, 1975 regarding decision on Calcutta University and State:

(a) the dates of sending the report to Calcutta University and the Government of West Bengal for their views on recommendation made in it; and

(b) the action taken to get the views at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The report of the Committee on Reorganisation and Development of Calcutta University was sent by the University Grants Commission to Calcutta University and the Government of West Bengal on October 3, 1974.

(b) The University Grants Commission has sent reminders. The last reminder to the Calcutta University was sent on February 22, 1975, in which the University has been asked to send its comments on the Report as early as possible, but positively by the end of May, 1975. The Government of West Bengal was last requested on March 5, 1975, to send their views on the report at the earliest. The State Government is being reminded to expedite their views.

Steps Taken in Field of Education in Gujarat

7788. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government in Gujarat since last session of Parliament in the field of Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात को कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता

7789. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उक्त राज्यों कि वार्षिक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 1974-75 की कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए कुछ विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) और (ख): 1975-76 के लिए गुजरात के बजट में वार्षिक योजना के लिए 187.65 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है जिसमें कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 23.33 करोड़ रु० और सिंचाई क्षेत्र के लिए 37.50 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। योजना के परिव्यय में सूखा राहत कार्यक्रमों के लिए 15 करोड़ रु० की विशिष्ट व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

1975-76 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना के लिए 215.36 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय स्वीकृत है जिसमें कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 29.27 करोड़ रु० और सिंचाई क्षेत्र के लिए 40.15 करोड़ रु० भी शामिल हैं।

इन राज्यों की 1975-76 की वार्षिक योजनायें सूखे की स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बनाई गई हैं। ऊपर उल्लिखित व्यवस्थाओं के अलावा इन राज्यों को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्र से सहायता भी मिलेगी।

Committee on Status of Women

7790. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the Status of women in India have said that most men do not want to give up their traditional superior position in the family and do not offer any assistance to their wives in domestic chores; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question raised is one of what the roles of men and women are and what they should be This has to be tackled on a Social plane in which public leaders and voluntary organisations have to play a major part.

Purchase of Groundnut by F.C.I.

7791. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received reports that the role of Food Corporation of India in purchasing the groundnut in certain States has not been satisfactory:

(b) whether Government have also received complaints that officials of F.C.I instead of purchasing groundnut from the farmers in the open market were making purchases from private traders; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) Some complaints alleging irregularities by the officials of the Food Corporation of India in the purchase of groundnut have been received. These complaints are being investigated.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पेय जल

7792 **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेय जल के संकट का सामना करने वाले ग्रामों में पेय जल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की वार्षिक योजना में कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) इस काम के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात की सरकारों को दी जाने वाली राशि क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) पांचवी योजना के दौरान, योजना आयोग ने कठिनाई वाले तथा समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1971-75 के दौरान 14.85 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1975-76 के लिए 46.35 करोड़ रुपये अनन्तिम का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया गया था।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात के लिए परिव्यय नीचे दिए गए हैं —

लाख रुपए

राज्य	1974-75 के लिए परिव्यय	1975-76 अनन्तिम
राजस्थान	650	558
मध्य प्रदेश	350	400
गुजरात	250	300

Use of Milk for Sweets

7793. SHRI RAM HADEOO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70 per cent. of the milk obtainable in the country is used for preparation of sweets; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to adopt to divert the use of milk from sweets to those who need it much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No Sir. Precise information on the utilisation of milk for preparation of sweets is not available. However, about 45 per cent. of the milk produced is utilised for fluid consumption, 33 per cent. for conversion into ghee and the remaining 22 per cent. for manufacture of other milk products including preparation of sweets.

(b) To ensure availability of more milk during summer months for liquid consumption, Milk Products Control Order banning preparation of sweets is enforced by various State Governments. Further, to make milk available for liquid consumption, dairy plants are being established in cities and towns in the country. To feed the dairy plants, milk chilling centres are set up in rural areas to mop up the milk for fluid milk consumption.

Labour Welfare Centres in West Bengal

7795. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Fifth Plan period Government have decided to open ordinary labour welfare centres for agricultural labour in the 17 districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) whether during the last year it was decided to open labour welfare centres in Chanadanga (Hooglv), Jhargram (Midnapore), Kaliackak (Maldah) and Gangarampur (West Dinajpur), West Bengal;

(d) if so, the work done during 1974-75 with the amount sanctioned and spent, the number of staff, category-wise in each of the centres; and

(e) number of agricultural labourers particularly landless labourers benefited by these centres during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Sabha.

Water Pollution in Panaji

7796. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that effluents flowing down-stream from the Zueri Agro-chemical complex at Sancoale are polluting drinking water wells, streams, rivers and paddy fields in Panaji;

(b) whether this complex (ZAC) is run in collaboration with United Steel of Pittsburg and Toyos of Japan with financial aid from World Bank; and

(c) if so, why Government are silent when the public protest against this great hazard to life of all description?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The above fertiliser plant had received an assistance of $ 14,639,630—$ 11,000,000 representing loan and $ 3,639,630 representing equity from the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank Group. There is financial participation by M/s. United Steel Corporation of Pittsburg. M/s. Toye Engineering Corporation, Japan, are not financial participants but are the prime contractors for the Project.

(c) The District Magistrate, Goa served the company with a notice under Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code on 29th March, 1975 asking the management to stop discharging effluents containing Ammonia/Urea into the Bisso Reservoir and also to remove all the effluents so

discharged within 10 days. The case came up before the District Magistrate on the 19th April, 1975 and it is understood that the Distt. Magistrate has ordered closure of the Factory. The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has also instructed the Company that effluents can be discharged into the sea only if they conformed to the IST standards.

Agency for Distribution of Central Relief Funds in States

7798. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering formation of an impartial agency to undertake the distribution of Central relief funds in the States and its utilisation by the States; and

(b) if so, the facts about the agency and the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous policy of providing non-Plan Central assistance to States for meeting expenditures necessitated by natural calamities has been rescinded with effect from the 1st April, 1974 According to the present policy, Central assistance is made available to the States, wherever essential only by way of advance assistance for the State Plan or under the Drought Prone Areas Programme etc Such advance Plan assistance is to be set off against the normal Plan assistance due to the State in the 5th Plan period The assistance to be made available is determined on the basis of assessment by the Centre regarding the extent and severity of the natural calamities the size and content of the State's Plan outlay, the resources position of the State etc. No change is visualised in this policy.

Restrictions on Drought Relief Expenditure in Orissa

7799. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are in a position to reconsider the restrictions and conditions imposed on drought relief expenditure in view of the gravity of the situation in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous policy of providing non-Plan Central assistance to the States for financing expenditures necessitated by natural calamities has been rescinded with effect from the 1st April, 1974 As from 1974-75, Central assistance will be provided to the States for this purpose, only by way of advance of Plan assistance or assistance under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, etc Such advance Plan assistance will be set off against the normal Plan assistance due to the State in the Fifth Plan period The underlying principle behind this policy is that the moneys expended should result in the creation of durable and productive assets to the community and that the relief works should form an integral part of the overall developmental Plan of the States It is felt that within the parameters of this policy it is possible to provide adequate Central assistance to the States affected by natural calamities No change is envisaged in this policy.

Following the policy outlined above advance Plan assistance of Rs 7 91 crores was provided to the Government of Orissa in 1974-75

News Item Captioned "Rice Procurement Mess, Distress in West Bengal"

7800 SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the "Times of India" New Delhi, dated the 24th March, 1975 under the caption "Rice procurement mess, distress in West Bengal"; and

(b) if so, Government's detailed observations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been asked to examine the matter and indicate the correct position which will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Wheat and Rice to Oil Producing Countries

7801. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Deputy Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Shri D. P. Yadav, told in Katihar (Bihar) on 9th March, 1975 that "India is in a position to earn foreign exchange by exporting wheat and rice to oil producing countries", and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Except for exporting small quantities of superior basmati rice, India is, for the present importing foodgrains for meeting the requirements of public distribution system. The statement made by Shri D. P. Yadav in Katihar was to the effect that considering the large areas of fertile land in India and the huge manpower available, if scientific cultivation were adopted, India should be surplus in food production and may be able to export food instead of importing as at present.

Revision of Pay Scales of Librarians and other Staff in Universities and Colleges

7802. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission in its meeting held on 2nd/3rd June, 1974, had reviewed the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of revision of scales of pay of Librarians and other staff in the Universities and Colleges, vide item No. 32 and had decided to recommend to Government of India that the pay scales of Library Assistants, College Librarians, Technical Assistants etc., be revised from Rs 250—15—400 to Rs. 550—25—750—30—900, and Government accepted the same for implementation; and

(b) if so, what follow up action, if any, has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has made certain recommendations with regard to the qualifications and scales of pay of College Librarians, Library Assistants, Technical Assistants etc. These are under examination of the Government.

S.C./S.T. Temporary Employees in the Ministry

7804 SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on the 30th June, 1974;

(b) number from amongst these who had completed of three years of service on that date; and

(c) reasons for not declaring those mentioned in part (b) above as permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Temporary Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees

7805. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes temporary employees in Class I, II, III and Class IV posts in his Department as on 30th June, 1974;

(b) number amongst these who had completed three years service on that date; and

(c) reasons for not declaring those mentioned in (b) above as permanent?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes temporary employees (Class-wise) in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs as on 30-6-1974 is given below:—

	Class I	..
	Class II	3
	Class III	7
	Class IV	4
	Total	14
(b)	Class I	..
	Class II	1
	Class III	4
	Class IV	2
	Total	7

(c) Due to non-availability of permanent posts.

Reservation of Accommodation upto Type IV for S.C. and S.T.

7806. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation of 5 percent. is allowed at present for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees, in the general pool of Government Houses of Types I and II;

(b) whether extension of this facility to Scheduled Caste/Tribe Government employees upto Type IV houses was under consideration at any time during the last couple of years; and

(c) if so, why that proposal has not yet been materialised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The percentage of such reservation is 10 in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A review was undertaken in March, 1974 but this has not yet been completed, as statistical information called for, is still awaited from some of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

7807. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe temporary employees in Class I, II, III and Class IV posts in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974;

(b) number from amongst them who completed three years service on that date; and

(c) reasons for not declaring them as permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Smuggling of Rice from Delhi

7808. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale smuggling of rice from Union territory of Delhi has been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the persons involved and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): According to the information supplied by the Delhi Administration except for one case in which one wagon of rice was found to have been booked out of Delhi clandestinely, only four or five small cases have come to the notice of the Administration. In 4 cases 9 persons have been arrested in the Union territory of Delhi during the period from 1-1-75 to 15-4-75.

Allotment of Tractors under World Bank Credit Project

7809. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tractors are being allotted to different States under the World Bank Credit Project;

(b) if so, the number of tractors allotted to each State under the project; and

(c) the rules and regulations of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) Tractor components have been included in the Credit Projects in the following States assisted by the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank). The number of tractors provided for in the Project are indicated below:—

Name of the Project	Number of tractors provided for in the Credit
1. Gujarat I.D A., Project	2,200
2. Punjab I.D.A. Project	8,000
3. Andhra Pradesh I.D.A. Credit Project	1,500
4. Haryana, I.D.A. Credit Project	6,000
5. Tamil Nadu I.D.A. Credit Project	1,500
6. Karnataka I.D.A. Credit Project	2,000

Under the procedure currently being followed for the procurement of tractors under the various I.D.A. Credit Projects, quotations are invited from the suppliers of the models of tractors (both indigenous as well as imported ones) on lines agreed to by the International Development Association and choice from the farmer beneficiaries are invited for the different models of tractors. Final orders are placed on the basis of the aggregation of the choice of farmers.

Coarse Grains Stocked in F.C.I. Godowns in Orissa

7810. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coarse grain stocked in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in the State of Orissa on 15th March, 1975; and

(b) whether this stock of coarse grain is sufficient to meet any emergency in view of the acute scarcity and drought conditions in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATON (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No coarse grains have been kept in the F.C.I. godowns in Orissa as there is no demand for coarse grains from the State.

Indebtedness of Landless Labourers

7811. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps to relieve the indebtedness among landless labourers especially amongst the Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the measures Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The subject "Money-lenders and Money Lending; Relief of Agricultural indebtedness" is included as item 30 in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, and State Governments are expected to have suitable enactments in this regard.

The policies and procedures of financing institutions are reviewed from time to time to serve the weaker sections of the farming community. A Study Group on Relief of Indebtedness, Land Alienation and Restoration in the Tribal Development Agency Projects, had submitted its report and its recommendations, which included,

inter alia, initiating debt repayment operations on behalf of the tribals through the co-operative credit organisations and to provide follow up measures after debt relief by opening of liberal credit facilities; setting up debt relief courts; and effective enforcement of existing laws concerning tribals regarding debt relief etc., have been communicated to the State Governments concerned for suitable action.

Balance Sheet of Sports Associations

7812. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quite often the balance sheets of the State and National Sports Associations do not quite reflect their income from the gate sale and income from other sources;

(b) what are the income figures shown from gate sale and other sources for the World Table Tennis Championship held at Calcutta in the balance sheet and those shown in sale books and other sources and if they do not tally, the items that are not being included in the balance sheet; and

(c) whether the Central Government considered the desirability of setting up a committee on the pattern of the Public Accounts Committee to scrutinise annually the balance sheets of the sports associations at the Central level and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Government of India deals only with National level Sports Federations/Associations. Whenever grants are given to these National level bodies for holding National Championships or other tournaments, audited accounts in respect of the income and expenditure on holding of the concerned sports tournaments etc. are invariably obtained from the grantees and scrutinised. On the basis of these audited statements of accounts it can be said that the income from sale of tickets and other sources is duly reflected therein.

This Ministry has no information about State level Sports Associations.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Table Tennis Federation of India, their draft account of income and expenditure in respect of the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held at Calcutta in February, 1975 shows that the following income accrued to the Organising Committee of the Championships;

	Rs.	
1. Sale of Tickets	32,59,054	(Excluding taxes payable to State Government)
2. Royalty (includin receivable 2,08,269)	3,52,308	
3. Donations receivable by Transport Sub-Committee	2,500	
4. Souvenir Advertisement	2,03,156	
5. Bulletin Advertisement	7,500	
6. Directory Advertisement	2,000	
7. Stall Income	2,06,041	
8. Banner Income	1,30,000	
9. Tie Sales Income	1,895	
	41,64,454	

No financial assistance for organising the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships was given by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. It is for the competent authorities of the Table Tennis Federation of India to scrutinize the accounts.

(c) The National Sports Federations/Associations are autonomous bodies. However, as already stated above, audited accounts in respect of the grants given by Government to such bodies are invariably scrutinized by Government. Besides, according to normal conditions attached to grants, generally, the account of the grantee institutions are also open for test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, at his discretion.

Cambridge School Srinivaspuri, New Delhi

7813. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the situation in the Cam-

bridge School, Srinivaspuri, following the victimisation of some of the teachers of its affiliated primary schools; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what steps are taken/proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) and (b) : It has been brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration that certain teachers of unrecognised Nursery and Primary Branches of the Cambridge School have been on strike since 25th February, 1975. It has been alleged by the Management that one or two teachers had manhandled the Principal of the school and consequently the Management has suspended two teachers—one teacher with the approval of the Director of Education and the other of the unrecognised school. The Management is willing to bring about the status quo in the service conditions of teachers even of the unrecognised Branches provided the teachers apologise for their unbecoming conduct, but are not willing to keep two or three teachers.

The matter is being looked into by Delhi Administration.

Teaching of Theory of Relativity

7814. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries of the world where theory of relativity is taught during the pre-matriculation standard; and

(b) steps taken to make the matriculation standard in India equivalent to senior cambridge or its equivalents around the world.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) As far as is known to Government the *theory* of relativity is not taught as a subject at the pre-matriculation stage in any country. The theory of relativity is of enormous mathematical complexity and is hardly to be recommended for high school students. However qualitative aspects of the basic concepts are included in the School Physics syllabus in the higher classes of good schools in most countries. An elementary introduction to relativity was recommended at the International Conference on Physics Education held in Paris in 1960.

(b) It is expected that when the new 10+2 pattern of school education is introduced, the standard of school education in India will compare favourably with international standards.

पटना टाउन में पेय जल

7815. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्रि:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गर्मी का मौसम आरम्भ होते ही बिहार की राजधानी पटना टाऊन के विभिन्न मुहल्लों में पेय जल की कमी शुरु हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र से इस संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए कोई सहायता मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ): बिहार सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ओला-वृष्टि के कारण हुई हानि

7816. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्रि :**
श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1975 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में भारी तूफान और ओला-वृष्टि हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका प्रभाव किन किन जिलों पर पड़ा और खाद्यान्न की कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(ग) इससे प्रभावित किसानों की सहायता के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) और (ख): राज्य सरकार ने सूचना भेजी है कि मार्च, 1975 में ओलों से उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित जिलों में फसलों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है:— आजमगढ़, गोरखपूर, देवरिया, गाजिपुर, मिर्जापुर, जौनपुर, मैनपुरी, इलाहाबाद, बांदा, शाहजहांपुर, बहराइच, एटा, देहरादून, वाराणासी, वस्ती, फैजाबाद, हमीरपुर, बदायूं, मरादाबाद, मेरठ, नैनिताल, बलिया, विजनौर, सुलतानपुर, फतेहपुर, पीलिभीत, बरेली, गोंडा, जालौन, खेरी, मुजफ़फरनगर, सहारनपुर, चमेली, ललीतपुर, झांसी, कानपुर तथा इटावा।

इन जिलों के लगभग 19,000 गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 600 गावों की फसलों को 50% या इससे अधिक नुकसान पहूंचा है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने किसानों को आवश्यक्तानुसार राहत देने के लिए जिलों के अधिकारियों को मुफ्त राहत तथा तकावी ऋण के लिए धन राशि प्रदान की है। राज्य सरकार नियमों के अनुसार भुराजस्व की माफी/आस्थगन के रूप में भी राहत प्रदान करेंगे। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सरकारी देय राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है।

Land under Cultivation and Production in West Bengal

7817. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total land which is under cultivation in West Bengal;

(b) the total quantity of agricultural production during the last three years; and

(c) the total cost of inputs in agriculture for West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to land use statistics, total cultivated area in West Bengal is estimated at 5.7 million hectares during 1971-72.

(b) Rice and Wheat are important crops among foodgrains and jute among the commercial crops The production of these crops during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:

(Production in lakh tonnes)

Crop	Rice	Wheat	Total food grains	Jute*
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	65·08	9·21	78·56	34·69
1972-73	57·15	6·88	67·72	27·12
1973-74	57 99	6·30	68·65	36·73

*(In lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)

(c) During 1971-72, the total cost of physical and labour inputs in respect of paddy, which accounts for about 90 per cent of the total cropped area, came to about Rs. 385 crores; inclusive of rent in respect of land (owned and leased-in), land revenue cesses and taxes, depreciation on implements and farm buildings and interest on fixed capital, total cost of cultivation of paddy came to Rs. 625 crores or so.

Use of Chemical Fertilizer

7818. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of chemical fertilizers used for cultivation from 1971-72 to 1974-75; and

(b) how far the cost of inputs has increased in agricultural sector during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATON (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The total quantity of chemical fertilisers used for cultivation, year-wise, from 1971-72 to 1974-75 is as follows:—

Consumption (in lakh tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	N+P+K
1971	17·98	5·58	3·00	26·56
1972-73	18·40	5·81	3·48	27·69
1973-74	18·29	6·50	3·60	28·39
1974-75	18·37	5·37	3·56	27·30

(b): A statement showing the average index of the wholesale price of certain important inputs in the agricultural sector year-wise, from 1971-1974 is enclosed.

Statement

Annual Average All India Index number of Wholesale prices (New Series) base 1961-62=100.

Year	Diesel oil	Lubricating	Electricity	Tools & implements	Cement	Fertilizers	Insecticides
1971	126·4		152·9	171·9	158·3	136·3	129·0
1972	130·5		157·7	188·4	165·5	141·0	130·3
1973	139·9		161·4	202·2	168·4	146·7	156·8
1974	286·7		186·5*	280·1	205·6	240·0	226·9

*Average for December, 74.

Housing Ministers, Conference Held at Srinagar

7819. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Housing Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar from 5th to 7th July, 1974 made certain important recommendations;

(b) if so, what are these recommendations; and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development was held at Srinagar from 5th to 7th July, 1973 and not in 1974. A statement showing the main recommendations made by the Conference and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9546/75]

Urdu Dictionary 'Farhang Asafia'

7820. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported objectionable

reference made in the Urdu Dictionary (Farhang Asafia) to Kashmiris and their language; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) 'Farhang Asafia', an Urdu Dictionary, was compiled towards the close of 19th century by the late Maulavi Syed Ahmed Delhvi. This dictionary was regarded by Urdu scholars as a standard work. Since it had been out of print for a long time, it was decided by the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board to reprint it for the benefit of scholars as well as the Urdu knowing public.

Government consider it unfortunate that the late compiler of the Dictionary included certain objectionable matter under the entry 'Kashmiri'. In the light of this, the entire stock of unsold copies of the reprint brought out has been frozen with a view to undertaking a review of the contents of the Dictionary.

Grade of Librarians in Delhi Schools

7821. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grade of Rs. 150-320 was given to Government schools librarians with effect from 1st April, 1974 and to Government-aided Schools Librarians with effect from 18th July, 1963 by the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to rectify the anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Government school Librarians were granted the grade of Rs. 150-320 with effect from 1-4-1964 and the Government-aided school Librarians were granted the same scale with effect from 18-7-1963.

(b) and (c): The recruitment rules in respect of Librarians were revised and notified on 18-7-1963. According to these rules, the post of Librarians in the scale of Rs. 150-320 has been declared as a selection post to be filled from among the Librarians in the scale of Rs. 118-225 having three years standing in the Grade. The selection of eligible junior librarians in Government schools was made after placing the matter before Departmental Promotion Committee and the scales were given to them with effect from 1-4-64, whereas for Government aided schools it was given from 18-7-63. The position is, however, being reviewed.

Confirmation of Employees in Government of India Press, Coimbatore

7822. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 115 employees in Government of India Press, Coimbatore are temporary;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to confirm them; and

(c) if not, reaction therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are about 600 temporary employees in the Press.

(b) and (c) 365 permanent posts have become available with the Press against which eligible temporary employees, will be confirmed by the Press.

Grant of HRA and CCA to the Employees of Government Press, Coimbatore

7823. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India Press Workers' Union Coimbatore had submitted a memorandum to the Minister asking for the grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A.;

(b) if so, the gist thereof;

(c) whether excepting the employees of this Press all other Central Government employees in Coimbatore are drawing H.R.A. and C.C.A.;

(d) whether while considering the higher cost of living, State Government of Tamil Nadu has also extended H.R.A. and C.C.A. to its employees employed in the suburbs upto a distance of 16 kms. from the Coimbatore Municipal Limits;

(e) whether Government would take a decision to extend H.R.A. and C.C.A. to its Press employees in Coimbatore; and

(f) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union had requested that the benefit of H.R.A. and C.C.A. be sanctioned to the Government of India Press employees at Coimbatore on the analogy of similar benefits extended by the Tamil Nadu Government to its own employees.

(c) H.R.A. and C.C.A. are admissible to Central Government employees, who are employed within a radius of 8 kms. from the Coimbatore city.

(d) We have no such information.

(e) and (f) The matter has been examined and it was decided that on account of the Press being located more than 8 K.M. away from the Coimbatore City, the benefit of H.R.A. and C.C.A. cannot be extended to the Press employees.

Exclusion of Income Tax Assessees from Statutory Rationing in Urban Areas

7825. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to exclude income-tax assessees from the scope of statutory rationing in the urban areas;

(b) if so, the arguments in favour of such a proposal; and

(c) whether or not implied shrinkage of the public distribution system will strengthen the black-market operations in foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) Distribution of foodgrains through the Public Distribution System is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. At present statutory rationing is in force only in the city of Calcutta and Durgapore-Asansol Group of Industrial towns in West Bengal in respect of rice and wheat and in Bombay city in Maharashtra in respect of rice. The rest of the country is covered by a net work of fair price shops distributing Government foodgrains at fixed prices. It is left to the State Governments to decide the categories of persons which they would like to cover keeping in view the local conditions and availability of foodgrains with them.

Intensive Groundnut Cultivation in Karnataka

7826. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme was sent by the State of Karnataka for the intensive groundnut cultivation in some districts of that state;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon; and

(c) when this scheme is likely to be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of oilseeds during the Fifth Plan period was received from the Government of Karnataka in July, 1974. The sanction of the Government of India to its implementation during 1974-75 at a total cost of Rs. 4,38,500 was conveyed to the State Government on 21-9-1974 Action for the issue of the sanction for the continuance of the scheme during 1975-76 will be taken after the receipt of the specific proposal from the State Government.

National Forest Policy

7827. Shri D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed by Government regarding India's national

forest policy of raising its forest area and improving the educational approach to tree-growing during Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Forestry and the National Development Council have recommended to the State Governments to increase the forest area as directed by the National Forest policy by undertaking afforestation in suitable waste lands and panchayat lands etc. and plantation activities. In order to promote these activities two centrally sponsored schemes viz. Mixed Plantations on Waste-Lands, Panchayat Lands and Forest Areas, and (2) Development of Social Forestry including Reforestation of Degraded Forests have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 700 lakhs and Rs. 900 lakhs respectively. Under the former scheme, the Central Government proposes to provide to the State Forest Departments 100% grant where as under the latter scheme, the grant by the Central Government would be 50% and the remaining 50% will be contributed by the State Governments. In addition to these schemes, the State Forest Departments will also undertake various plantation and afforestation schemes in the state sector. These include raising of plantations of quick growing species, economic plantations for industrial and commercial uses and farm forestry, extension forestry programmes etc. These plantations will be raised both inside and outside the forest areas and hence would increase the area under forests.

The social forestry including farm forestry programmes will be executed by the Extension Organisations of the State Forest Departments with the cooperation of the village people and panchayats. These Extension Organisations, other forest publicity media and Vanamahotsawa celebrations are designed to educate the masses and create tree consciousness in them.

Development of Rajabagan Dockyard Calcutta and Indigenous Construction of Trawlers

7828. SHRI TUNA ORAON;

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to strengthen and develop Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta under Norwegian aid to develop indigenous capability for the construction of Trawlers;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme with the date of starting of this Scheme;

(c) action taken upto date in this regard and the result achieved; and

(d) the work done upto date for indigenous construction of trawlers in the country and utilisation thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the scheme are (i) strengthening of Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta and Goa Shipyard, Goa for the construction of fishing vessels by obtaining equipment from Norway, (ii) construction of 8-9 fishing vessels at the shipyards for survey and training, by obtaining certain components and designs and drawings of fishing vessels from Norway and (iii) obtaining the services of Norwegian experts in fishing vessels construction. Intimation of the date of starting of the scheme is awaited from the Norwegian Authorities.

(c) The necessary particulars required by the Norwegian Authorities have been furnished to them. A Norwegian Expert also visited India and furnished his report to the Norwegian Authorities. Intimation has been received from them that a Draft Agreement in the matter will be sent to the Government soon. This is awaited.

(d) One 72 ft. trawler was constructed at Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay in 1965 for conducting fisheries survey by the Exploratory Fisheries Project Bombay. 36 Nos. of trawlers of 57 ft. length were also constructed at 9 Indian Shipyards on the East and West Coasts from 1968 up-to

date, in the public sector. In regard to private sector, according to information available with the Govt. 6 trawlers of about 28 M. length are under construction at M/s. Mazagon Ltd. for M/s. Union Carbide (India Ltd.). M/s. Konkan Fisheries Ltd., Goa has also launched one 72 ft. trawler, constructed at the Chougule's Shipyard at Goa, for them. The State-wise break-up of indigenously constructed trawlers of 57 ft. length and above, already in operation, is as follows:—

Gujarat	— 3
Maharashtra	— 4
Goa	— 4
Karnataka	— 4
Andamans	— 2
Tamil Nadu	7
Andhra Pradesh	— 2
Orissa	— 2
Kerala	— 9

19 Nos. out of the above trawlers, operating from the various States, are engaged in Exploratory surveys, 2 Nos. for training programmes and the rest are engaged in commercial operations.

M/s Chougule's & Co. have set up a Shipyard at Goa for the construction of trawlers under a licence issued to them They have also been permitted to purchase the design of a trawler from abroad. M/s. Hindustan Shipyard, Visakapatnam has also been permitted to purchase a trawler design from abroad. Letters of intent for the setting up of Trawler Construction yards have also been issued to the Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Cochin and to the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Madras.

Under the schemes for the import of trawlers introduced in 1968 and 1973, it has been stipulated by the Government that 1 trawler for every 2 trawlers imported under the 1968 scheme and 1 trawler for each trawler imported under the 1973 scheme should be constructed indigenously by the allottees concerned. There is also provision for sanctioning a subsidy on indigenous construction of trawlers not exceeding 27½% of the cost of equivalent imported trawlers. It is expected that these measures would give a fillip to indegenous construction of trawlers and the matter is reviewed from time to time.

Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill

7829. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concerned ministries have since been consulted in connection with the amendments to the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill; and

(b) if so, their opinions and when the said Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bill is likely to be introduced in the near future

राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान द्वारा गोष्ठी आयोजित करना

7830 **श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, दिल्ली ने कितनी दीर्घावधि कला गोष्ठियों का आयोजन किया; और

(ख) उक्त गोष्ठियों पर सरकार को कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी और क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप शिक्षा क्षेत्र मे कोई सुधार हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) . (क) और (ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान द्वारा कोई दीर्घकालीन कला गोष्ठी आयोजित नहीं की गई थी। तथापि, वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान संस्थान द्वारा कला तथा ज्योमिति और यांत्रिकी ड्राइंग के अध्यापकों के लिए चार

दीर्घकालीन पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया था जिसमें 150 अध्यापकों ने भाग लिया। उस पर कुल लगभग 28,000 रु० खर्च हुए थे। ये पाठ्यक्रम, अध्यापकों द्वारा अपने छात्रों को निपुणता प्रदान करने में उनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए थे तथा ये अध्यापकों के लिए लाभदायी सिद्ध हुए है।

इन्दौर डिवीजन में खंडसारी मिल द्वारा गन्ने से चीनी तैयार करना और लेवी की वसूली

7831. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंदौर डिवीजन मे स्थापित खंडसारी मिल में गन्ने से केवल पांच छह प्रतिशत ही चीनी तैयार की जाती है जब कि अन्य चीनी मिलों में गन्ने से ग्यारह प्रतिशत चीनी तैयार की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इतनी कम मात्रा मे चीनी तैयार होने के कारणों की जाच करेगी और तत्संबंधी निष्कर्षों को सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त मिल के मालिकों से लेवी की चीनी वसूल करना सम्भव है; और

(घ) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) : गन्ने से रस निकालने के लिए खंडसारी यूनिटों में बड़ी चीनी मिलों की अपेक्षा मिलिंग विषयक प्रक्रिया मूल रूप से कम कुशल होती है। इसके अलावा, वहा खुला पात्र-बायलिंग प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है जबकि चीनी मिलों में निर्वात पात्र प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है। इसलिए सभी खंडसारी यूनिटों में आवश्यक रूप से चीनी की कम वसूली होती है।

(ग) और (घ) : इंदौर डिवीजन मे खडसारी यूनिटों से लेवी द्वारा खंडसारी चीनी इकट्ठी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

President's Assent to Land Ceiling Bill of Maharashtra

7833. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state when the differences between the State Government of Maharashtra and Central Government on the Land Ceiling Bill passed by Maharashtra Legislature during 1972 and sent for President's assent are likely to be resolved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). The differences are being discussed at the highest level and it is expected that a decision resolving them will be taken shortly.

Dam on River Tirali

7834. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken to construct the dam on the river Tirali in Sawantwadi Taluk of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra with cement and stones to ensure safety of the dam; and

(b) if so, when will the construction work be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Presumably, the question relates to Tillari Project. The State Government have reported that the decision about the nature of the dam has not yet been taken and that the date of completion of the project cannot be stated at this stage.

Demands of Delhi Teachers

7835. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to consider certain demands of the Delhi Teachers within the framework of Third Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, which are the points raised by the Delhi Teachers that are now being looked into; and

(c) what final result of these considerations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c): Government have already considered the points raised by the teachers of Delhi within the framework of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and have notified the Pay Scales in respect of broad categories of teachers. The pay scales of certain other left-out categories of teachers are under consideration within the framework of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations and will be notified as early as possible.

F.C.I. not to Procure Wheat from Punjab Markets

7836. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been told by the Punjab Government to keep off Punjab markets for wheat procurement this season; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The Government of Punjab have informed the Government of India that the role to be assigned to the Food Corporation of India in procurement of wheat this season is yet to be finalised by them.

Opening of New Central Schools in Fifth Plan

7837. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for the opening of new Central Schools in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total allocation made for the opening of these schools in the Fifth Five Year Plan and the year-wise break up;

(c) total number of schools likely to be opened during the Plan period and their break up State-wise; and

(d) the total number of existing Central Schools and their break up States-wise and Union territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c): The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) scheme is a non-plan scheme and therefore no allocation has been made for it in the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, according to present decision, 12 new Kendriya Vidyalayas—4 at places with large concentration of transferable civilian Central Government employees and 8 at places with large concentration of transferable uniformed employees of Defence Services, will be opened each year during the coming three years. Provision for new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened each year is made in the non-plan budget of the Ministry of Education.

(d) At present, there are 187 Kendriya Vidyalayas. The State-wise break up is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT—9547 175].

Conservation of Water Resources in States

7838. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been received recently from various States for deputing Central Water and Power Commission experts to assist the State Government to review the possibilities of conserving water resources;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATON (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c): The Governments of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir have requested for deputing officers to assist them with regard to their irrigation programmes. The assistance as necessary would be given.

Inadequacy of Irrigation System

7839. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation system continues to be inadequate in view of the rapid expansion of acreage under high yielding varieties of agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):

(a) Irrigation supplies are occasionally found to be inadequate for raising high yielding varieties of crops on some canal systems which depend on the run-of-the river for their supplies.

(b) The steps taken in the matter include:—

(1) Encouraging construction of wells and tubewells in the command of the systems to provide supplemental irrigation.

(2) Constructing lift irrigation schemes from rivers and streams to supplement irrigation supplies in the tail commands of such projects.

(3) Exploring the possibility of constructing storage projects for backing up the supplies of these systems.

(4) Undertaking lining of the distribution system and other improved measures of water management for conserving supplies.

Integrated Food Production Programme

7840. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved an integrated comprehensive food production programmes;

(b) whether any decision has been taken about the supply and pricing of fertilisers, the need for research and methods of procurement; and

(c) decision taken by Government on food production programme for the country in its totality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. A new strategy of agricultural development is in operation in the country from 1966-67. The high yielding varieties constitute the major plank of this strategy.

(b) Fertilisers distributed in India come from two sources namely imported and indigenously produced. All the imported fertilisers are distributed through the Central Fertiliser Pool operated by this Ministry at prices fixed by the Ministry. The State Governments have been instructed to distribute these fertilisers further in their respective States through cooperatives or other institutional agencies or departmentally.

In so far as indigenously produced fertilisers are concerned, these are allocated to the different States and the manufacturers concerned are free to distribute them further in that States through the agencies of their choice.

The Central Government fixes the maximum retail prices beyond which they cannot be sold to the cultivators, in respect of three major nitrogenous fertilisers namely urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate, imported as well as indigenously produced, under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957. The retail prices of imported fertilisers are also fixed by the Central Government. The price of single super-phosphate is determined for

each factory by the Fertiliser Association of India in accordance with a formula approved by the Central Government. As regards the indigenously produced NPs and NPKs, their selling prices are fixed by the manufacturers themselves, but the steady prices of imported fertilisers fixed by the Government influence the prices of these fertilisers.

The need for research on fertilisers use has been fully recognised. Fertiliser recommendations have been evolved for almost all crops/soil types in the country and soil testing laboratories have been established throughout the country so that the farmers may use fertilisers on the basis of soil test. Crop varieties making more efficient use of fertilisers have been evolved and given out for cultivation. Research work on slow release of nitrogenous fertilisers and to economise fertilisers is being vigorously pursued.

(c) In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to increase the production of foodgrains from an assumed base-level of 114 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 140 million tonnes by 1978-79. The main features of the programmes for increasing crop production including foodgrains during the Fifth Five Year Plan are: extension of cropped area, extension of area under the high yielding varieties, expansion of irrigation facilities, a substantial step-up in the use of chemical fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, command area development, intensification of problem oriented research and strengthening of extension effort and institutional arrangements for credit, marketing and input supplies.

Increase in Price of Fertiliser during the Last Three Years

7841. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of different varieties of fertilisers during the last three years, year-wise, and quality-wise;

(b) whether the prices have been increasing day by day;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to check these?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Government fixes the maximum retail prices of urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate, both imported and indigenously produced, as well as the retail prices of imported fertilizers.

The retail prices of some of the major imported fertilizers of different varieties for the last three years are indicated below:—

Name of Fertilizer	1972-73	1973-74 w.e.f. 10-10-73	1974-75 w.e.f. 1-6-74 & current
1. Urea (46% N)	959	1050	2000
2. Ammonium Sulphate (50 kg packing)	560	600	935
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26% N)	594	..	1145
4. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)	1246	1335	3005
5. Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate(20-20-0)	909	1200	1855
6. Muriate of Potash (100 kg packing)	543	670	1220
7. NPK(15-15-15)	942	1375	1700

The retail prices of urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate mentioned above, have also been fixed as the maximum retail prices under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957.

(b) and (c): The prices of imported fertilizers have been revised only twice during the last three years—once with effect from 10th October, 1973 and then on 1st June, 1974. The increase from 10-10-73 was effected to partly off set the two increases in the prices of Naptha and increase in the cost of Fuel Oil in 1973. The steep increase in the cost of imported fertilizers due to sharp rise in the prices in the World market and in Ocean freight as

well as in the cost of domestic production due to increase in the cost of raw materials, packing materials, wages, power rates etc., necessitated a further increase in the prices of fertilisers with effect from 1st June, 1974.

(d) The prices of fertilisers are increased only when unavoidable. In fixing these prices every endeavour is made to fix them at the levels where they do not become unremunerative to the farmer. Efforts are also being made to increase the domestic production of fertilisers to the maximum extent, in order to reduce dependence on imports

Revised Rate of Water and Light for Quarters in Sector 'D' in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

7842. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Estate Office has revised rates of water and staircase lights charged from the allottees of quarters in Sector 'D' in D I Z. Area, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the justification thereof and the basis on which the staircase light charges have been revised from 80 paise per month to Rs. 2.35 per month;

(c) whether water meters are installed in almost all the flats and the water meter readings are not being taken and the allottees are still being charged at flat rate and not according to the actual consumption; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The charges are recovered on the basis of actual consumption during the previous year. The rate of 80 paise per month for staircase light was on provisional basis, whereas the rate of Rs. 2.35 per month is on the basis of actual consumption.

(c) Yes.

(d) N.D.M.C. has not agreed to take over the work of distribution and charging individual allottee according to the meter reading and therefore the recovery of water charges has been continued at flat rates. The question of recovery of such charges on the basis of meter reading by the C.P. W.D., is under consideration.

Utility of Consultative Committee Meetings

7843. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have made any study to evaluate the utility of Consultative Committees in respect of various Ministries;

(b) If so, the broad outlines thereof?

(c) whether it is also proposed to throw open the meetings of the Consultative Committees to the press; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b): The Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries/Departments of Government of India are functioning satisfactorily according to the GUIDELINES, formulated in consultation with various Opposition Parties in Parliament, to regulate the functioning and constitution of the Consultative Committees. No study has, however been made to evaluate their functioning.

(c) and (d): As regards communicating information to the Press, it was decided in consultation with the Chief Whips of the various parties that discussion in the meetings of the Consultative Committees should be free and frank and that any information which in the opinion of the Committee was of a confidential nature, should not be communicated to the Press. In view of this decision, it is not proposed to throw open the meetings of Consultative Committees to the Press.

सिंचित भूमि की छोटी जोतों को लेवी से छूट

7844. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार छोटे किसानों को राहत देने और बड़े किसानों से उचित लेवी वसूल करने की दृष्टि से 5 एकड़ तक सिंचित भूमि पर छूट देकर बाकी सिंचित भूमि पर 20 किलो प्रति एकड़ की दर से लेवी लगाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : छोटे किसानों को लेवी से छूट देने और लेवी की दर निश्चित करने आदि के प्रश्न पर विचार करना राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व होता है, हालांकि भारत सरकार उनके लिए कुछ सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करती है। फिलहाल, ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

मालवीया रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, जयपुर

7845. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मालवीय रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, जयपुर, जो कि राजस्थान राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से चलाया जा रहा है, के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों का गत बारह वर्षों से पुनरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है जबकि अन्य संस्थानों में इन वेतनमानों को अनेक बार पुनरीक्षित किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में उन वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित पुनरीक्षण की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग) : मार्च, 1974 के दौरान, संसद में घोषित विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के परिशोधित वेतनमानों के आधार पर, तकनीकी शिक्षा के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्रियों को 23 अप्रैल, 1974 को पत्र भेजा गया था जिसमें उनसे क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के अध्यापन स्टाफ के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के परिशोधित वेतनमान लागू करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था। परिशोधित वेतनमान अपनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को, 1 जनवरी, 1973 को विद्यमान पदों के हेतु 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अतिरिक्त खर्चे के 80% की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

परिशोधित वेतनमानों को अपनाने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है।

मैसर्स श्रीराम यूरिया के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

7846. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स श्रीराम यूरिया द्वारा बनाये गये उर्वरकों में, नाइट्रोजन का प्रतिशत कम पाये जाने पर सरकार ने उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस कम्पनी को भविष्य में यूरिया उर्वरकों में नाइट्रोजन की अपेक्षित मात्रा रखने के लिए क्या निदेश दिए हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क) भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं

मिली है कि मैसर्स श्रीराम कैमीकल्ज द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए यूरिया में नाईट्रोजन की प्रतिशत निर्धारित मात्रा से कम है। अत : घटिया किस्म के नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरकों की बिक्री करने के लिए मैसर्स श्रीराम कैमीकल्ज के विरुद्ध कार्य करने का प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Education Technological Centre

7847. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have set up an education technological centre;

(b) if so, whether this Centre has been set up for effective use of non-formal methods of education;

(c) whether non-formal education occupies a key position in the new strategy to expand elementary education; and

(d) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) to (d): The National Council of Educational Research & Training has established a Centre for Educational Technology with assistance from the Government of India. The Centre is intended to promote the development of educational technology at all levels of education. Educational Technology will be used in the class room context as well as for non-formal education. The new strategy for expansion of elementary education during the Fifth Five Year Plan would emphasise multiple entry as well as part-time and non-formal education. The latter would particularly be stressed for the age group 11-14. The Centre for Educational Technology expects to develop programmed instructional material, concept films, educational toys, television programmes, radio programmes and self-instructional science kits for extending non-formal education to children in the age group 6-14. The Centre is also assisting All India Radio in the satellite instructional television experiment scheduled to commence in August 1975. Under this programme, 2400 village schools would receive television broadcasts.

Modernisation of Rice Mills by F.C.I.

7848. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of modernization of Rice Mills by F.C.I. has been extended to all the mills in the country,

(b) likely net addition to the availability of rice from the existing quantity of milled-paddy by such scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme has also assisted in getting rice bran containing higher percentage of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Suitable amendments to the Rice Milling Industry (Regulations) Act and the Rules thereunder have been made some years back so as to promote modernization of the rice milling industry throughout the country. Arrangements for training of technical and managerial personnel, development of improved equipments in the country and for dissemination of technical information on modernisation of the rice milling industry have been made. The F.C.I. is assisting the programme by setting up modern rice mills in different States and by disseminating technical know-how and organising seminars.

As a result of these programmes a number of existing rice mills have been modernised and new modern rice mills have been established in various States.

(b) The additional recovery of rice in modernised or modern rice mills ranges

from 1 to 6% and will depend on the quality of the paddy milled, parboiling and other processes adopted and the type of milling machinery used.

(c) Yes. The rice bran obtained from the modern rice mill has been found to contain a higher percentage of oil.

Stock of Publications in National Archives

7849. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of publications in the National Archives, New Delhi is in danger of being lost due to lack of proper storage conditions; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b): The bulk of the publications brought out by the National Archives of India are stocked and sold by the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. The Indian Archives journal and a few small publications are stored and sold by the National Archives of India. They are properly stored in the premises of the National Archives of India.

National Policy on Urbanisation

7850. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to evolve a national policy on urbanisation; and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision in this regard would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): The Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development, held at Madras from the 31st May to the 2nd June, 1974 endorsed the recommendation of the Conference of Chief Town Planners that the Ministry of Works and Housing might set up a high level Committee or Commission to work out the components of a national urbanisation and urban development policy. As a first step in this direction, the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation convened a meeting of experts in New Delhi on the 28th January, 1975 to consider the approach to a national urbanisation policy. The resolution adopted at the meeting has recently been received and the recommendations contained in it are being examined.

U.G.C. Announcement on Scholarships

7851. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific Research have recommended increase in research scholarships from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 per month: and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): According to the information supplied by the University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the rates of scholarship/fellowship have been revised as follows:—

Scholarship/Fellowship awarded by the U.G.C.

1. *Humanities (including Social Sciences) and Sciences:*

(i) *Senior Research Fellowship*

The value of the Senior Research Fellowship has been increased from Rs. 500 p.m. to Rs. 600 p.m.

(ii) *Junior Research Fellowship*

The value of Junior Research Fellowship has been raised from Rs. 300 p.m. to Rs. 400 p.m. during the first

two years of the fellowship and after the work of the fellows has been assessed and found satisfactory they will be eligible to get fellowship of the value of Rs. 500 p.m. for the remaining two years.

II. Engineering and Technology

(i) *Senior Research Fellowship*

The value of Senior Research Fellowship has been raised from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 500 p.m during the first two years of the fellowship and after the work of the fellows has been assessed and found satisfactory, they will be eligible to get fellowship of the value of Rs. 600 for the remaining two years.

(ii) *Post-graduate Scholarship*

The value of Post-graduate Scholarship has been raised from Rs. 250 p m to Rs. 400 p.m

The revised rates have been made effective from 1-7-1974.

Research Fellowships awarded by the C.S.I.R

(i) The value of Junior Research Fellowship has ben raised from Rs 300 to Rs. 400 p.m.

(ii) The value of Senior Research Fellowship has been raised from Rs 400 to Rs. 500 p.m.

(iii) The value of Post-doctoral research fellowship has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 p.m.

The revised rates have been made effective from 1-4-1974.

Approval of Bonus Scheme for Procurement of Wheat by States

7853. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have approved the bonus scheme for procurement of wheat above the fixed rates of Rs. 105 a quintal or offered any other suggestions to make maximum procurement; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): With a view to maximising procurement during the Rabi marketing season 1975-76, the new wheat policy announced in the Parliament on 24th March, 1975 provided for the introduction of a suitable bonus scheme.

The bonus scheme has since been finalised and intimated to the State Government The bonus, which is on graded basis, will be payable on quantities of wheat made over to the Central Pool. As this is a Government of India's scheme, approval as such of the State Governments was not considered necessary.

Fall in Price of Potatoes

7854 SHRI S R DAMANI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated potato crop in 74-75 season.

(b) whether Government are aware of the steep fall in its price which has caused panic among growers

(c) if so, the facts thereof, and

(d) the steps taken to avert distress sales and to keep up the confidence of the potato growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The official estimates of potato crop in 1974-75 are not yet available

(b) The Government is aware of the fall in potato prices during the current season in certain markets.

(c) A statement showing the prices of potatoes in important centres during 1974 and 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-9518/75.]

(d) The following steps have been taken to keep up the confidence of the potato growers in the country:—

(i) N.A.F.E.D. has entered the market for the purchase of potato both for

domestic market and export. They have already purchased about 1800 bags in Farukhabad District and 1000 bags in Kurukshetra District of Haryana and this had a salutory effect on the market.

(ii) A quantity of 500 tonnes of potato has been exported to Mauritius.

(iii) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to set up a Potato Dehyderation Plant at Farukhabad

(iv) The State Government has also been requested to take necessary steps for the construction of additional cold storages.

(v) Studies are being initiated to find out the alternative uses of potato.

Smuggling of Foodgrains in States

7855. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some arrests have been made in the States for smuggling of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Sports as Compulsory Subject in Schools

7856. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Commission had recommended the inclusion of sports as a subject in schools in 1966 and that the recommendation was endorsed by the Government in the National Policy Resolution in 1968;

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to make sports a compulsory subject in schools in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to States to achieve this aim and help removing inadequates of playing fields sports equipment and coaches and other handicaps; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The Education Commission (1964—66) had recommended that Physical Education should be a curricular subject in classes V—X in schools. Government are of the view that this recommendation of the Education Commission should be implemented and the State Governments have in this context, been requested from time to time to take necessary steps to implement the same. Some State Governments have, in fact, already implemented the recommendation.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has also decided to make with effect from 1st May, 1975, Physical Education, Sports and Games compulsory in Schools affiliated to it which include Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, has prepared an Approach Paper 'Curriculum for the Ten-Year School' in which 'Health and Physical Education' is proposed as a compulsory subject in Schools. This Paper has been referred by the NCERT to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations for their consideration. The NCERT is also convening a Conference in May, 1975 of representatives of State Governments etc. to obtain a consensus on the proposal made in the Approach Paper.

Major Irrigation Projects

7857. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct any major irrigation projects on rivers Ganga, Kosi, Sarju, Gandak, Sone, Narmada, Tapti and Parvati; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of major ongoing and proposed projects on these rivers are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *see* No. LT-9549/75.]

Setting up of Rural Sports Councils

7858. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are affording sports training facilities only to the urban areas in the country;

(b) whether rural youth and students, as 90 per cent. schools and colleges are in rural areas, could be best sportsman if given equal chance with their counterpart in urban areas; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up rural sports councils on the basis of community development blocks in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) Educational Institutions in rural areas generally have the services of Physical Education teacher to look after the Sports and Games activities amongst students. Government is nevertheless conscious of the need to broadbase sports and games activities by covering the student and non-student rural and tribal youth of the country. Efforts are being made to provide coaching in sports and games to rural youth under expert coaches employed in various Regional Coaching Centres under the National Coaching Scheme. Promotion of sports and games in rural and tribal sector is also an important part of the programmes of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras which have been provided with trained coaches for this purpose. A nation-wide programmes of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras is in operation since 1970-71 and in this connection, special coaching camps are held for rural sportsmen. These efforts shall be intensified in the Fifth Plan period so as to ensure participation of about 1500 youth in active sports in each Block thus, ensuring such participation of about 80 lakhs youth both, men and women, by the end of the Plan, in collaboration with the State Governments.

The All India Council of Sports, advises Government on steps to be taken for the promotion of sports and games in the country and the implementation of all the promotional programmes initiated in this behalf. The State Sports Councils, which have been set up in most States, discharge similar functions at State level, and cover rural areas also.

Sugar output in Different States

7859. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Deccan Sugar Technologists Association, Maharashtra has already achieved an all time high record in sugar output, cane crushing and recovery this year and indications are that the sugar production in the State will reach 13.5 lakh tonnes by the end of crushing season this month;

(b) if so, what is the position of other sugar producing States; and

(c) whether the recovery percentage in U.P. Sugar Mills are lower than elsewhere due to the fact that old machineries and set up have not been changed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of sugar in Maharashtra was 13.70 lakh tonnes as on 15-4-1975 and 36 sugar factories were still in operation in the State.

(b) Three statements showing the position State-wise since 1960-61 to 1973-74 and upto 31-3-1975 in 1974-75, in respect of (i) cane crushed, (ii) production of sugar and (iii) average recovery of sugar % cane are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-9550/75.]

(c) Though the recovery percentage of factories in Uttar Pradesh is lower than that in Maharashtra, and also below the all-India average, it is higher than what obtains in a number of States such as Bihar, Assam, Punjab, Haryana, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Recovery of sugar from sugarcane depends not only on the condition of the plant and machinery, but also on several other factors like climate, quality of cane, etc.

Steep Rise in Credit from Consortium of Banks for Food Procurement Operation

7860. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consortium of banks financing public food procurement operations have given an additional credit of Rs. 212 crores to the Food Corporation of India to pay for recently imported foodgrains;

(b) whether including this amount the total of Bank credit given for public food procurement operations to Food Corporation of India and State Governments and their agencies comes to Rs. 615 crores, whereas it was Rs. 367 crores a year ago;

(c) if so, the specific reasons for this steep or abrupt rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in bank credit has been made mainly with a view to provide additional finances to the Food Corporation of India to pay for the imported foodgrains which had been received during the last few months.

Dams Facing Serious Problem of Soil Erosion in Kerala

7861. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an editorial in the Malayala Manorama dated 29th March, 1975 which says that majority of the dams in Kerala are facing a serious problem of soil-erosions; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Surplus Land for Cooperative Farming Societies

7862. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have decided to hand over the surplus land to co-operative farming societies;

(b) if so, the names of these States; and

(c) the total surplus land which has already come under the cooperatives farming societies and its break-up State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Steps Against Rice Pests

7863. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have expressed great concern on gall midge a major rice pest in several areas, which totally destroyed the crops; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Gall midge is a serious pest of rice in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. It has also appeared in some other States like Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal but is still of mild intensity. The damage caused by this pest ranges from 10—50 per cent. and in some severely infested fields total loss of crops is also possible. Incidence of this pest attack in the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh has been very low in the last few years.

(b) Chemical control measures have been taken to tackle this pest. Research is also being carried out to find effective and economical methods of control. Under a Centrally-sponsored scheme for eradication of pests and diseases in areas where they are in endemic form, a total area of 3.2 lakh acres was cleared under chemical control measures during 1974-75. Varieties of paddy which are resistant to this pest have also been evolved and some of the State Governments have taken steps to bring more areas under the resistent varieties.

Land Acquired by D.D.A. to Construct L.I.G. and M.I.G. Flats in Rajouri Garden

7864. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which D.D.A. acquired land to construct L.I.G. and M.I.G. flats in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi;

(b) the amount spent by D.D.A. on its development; and

(c) the rate charged from the allottees of the flats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The land has been acquired by the Delhi Administration and it has provisionally fixed the price of undeveloped land at the rate of Rs. 7/- per sq. yard.

(b) The DDA is not in a position to indicate this amount at this stage because certain development costs have yet to be settled by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) Rs. 45/- per sq. yard has been charged for the group housing pockets.

विदेशी क्रिकेट टीम का दौरा

7865. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष भारत में किसी विदेशी क्रिकेट टीम के दौरे के लिये कोई तिथि निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष, भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम भी उस देश में क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैच खेलने जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी दौरों की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या पहिले निर्धारित किये गये कुछ दौरे रद्द किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) से (ग) : शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1975 के दौरान भारत में कोई भी विदेशी क्रिकेट टीम टेस्ट मैच नहीं खेलेगी । एक भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम जून, 1975 के दौरान इंगलैंड में विश्व कप क्रिकेट प्रतियोगिता में खेलेगी । वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान एक क्रिकेट टीम पाकिस्तान में भेजने से सम्बन्धित एक प्रस्ताव भी भारतीय क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड से इस मंत्रालय को न तो किसी भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम द्वारा विदेश में दौरा करने अथवा किसी विदेश क्रिकेट टीम द्वारा भारत का दौरा करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ।

Procurement of Rice by States

7866. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement of rice crossed the target of 4.1 million tonnes for the kharif year 1973-74;

(b) if so, whether upto the end of March, 1973 over three million tonnes of rice were procured against 3.2 million tonnes in the corresponding period preceding year;

(c) if so, which of the States crossed the procurement target of rice and those who could not even achieve half of the procurement target;

(d) if so, what were the main reasons for their slow procurement; and

(e) whether the Tamil Nadu will be assured full supply of rice in view of the drought and famine conditions there and also due to good procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The procurement target of 4.1 million tonnes of rice has been fixed for the kharif marketing season 1974-75 and not 1973-74 season. The procurement target for 1973-74 season was 5.0 million tonnes against which approximately 3.9 million tonnes of rice was procured During the current kharif season 1974-75 approximately 3.2 million tonnes of rice has been procured so far against the target of 4.1 million tonnes.

(b) The procurement of rice upto the end of March, 1973 related to kharif marketing season 1972-73 which was 2.13 million tonnes as against 2.72 million tonnes till the end of March, 1972. During the current kharif 1974-75 procurement upto the end of March, 1975 was 3.03 million tonnes against 3.26 million tonnes for the corresponding period last year.

(c) The States which have crossed the procurement target during the current kharif marketing season 1974-75 are Bihar and Tamil Nadu, while the States of Haryana, J. & K. and Punjab have almost reached the target fixed. The States who could not achieve even half of the procurement target are Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal.

(d) The main reasons for slow procurement in some other States are damage to crops due to drought and floods resulting in low production, high prices of all the foodgrains, general inflationary trends and psychology of scarcity in essential commodities.

(e) Tamil Nadu which is generally surplus in rice, has asked for larger quantity of rice from the Central Pool this year due to conditions of drought. However, considering the limited availability of rice in the Central Pool and needs of other heavily deficit rice consuming States, a quantity of only 7,500 tonnes of rice could be alloted to Tamil Nadu from the Central Pool for April 1975. Another 7,500 tonnes have been earmarked for the month of May.

The wheat quota for public distribution system of Tamil Nadu has, however, been increased from 5,000 tonnes per month during October and December 1974, to 16,000 tonnes for January, 41,000 tonnes for February, 51,000 tonnes for March, 53,500 tonnes for April, and 60,500 tonnes for May, 1975. In addition 9,000 tonnes of wheat per month are also being allotted to Tamil Nadu for supply to Roller Flour Mills.

Forest Development

7867. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering new ways to develop forests in the country;

(b) if so, whether the National Commission on Agriculture in its report on forest has suggested new methods for the purpose;

(c) whether an outlay of Rs. 424 crores is envisaged between 1974-75;

(d) if so, to what extent this has been accepted; and

(e) the new methods of development of forests proposed to be undertaken during the 1975-76 in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Agriculture had recommended in its Interim reports the new activities of such as, establishment of Forest corporations, taking up of social forestry programmes for raising fuelwood plantations in the States and establishment of a Council for Forest Research and Education strengthening for forestry research both at the centre and in the States. The recommendations of the Commission have by and large been accepted by the Governments, Government of India. Various State Governments have already set-up or are in an advanced stage of setting up of the Forest Corporations. The corporations will obtain institutional finance for raising industry oriented plantations and exploit the potential forests. Two centrally sponsored schemes viz. (1) Mixed plantations on wastelands etc., and (2) Development of social forestry including reforestation of degraded forests have been included in the Fifth Plan at a cost of Rs. 700 lakhs and Rs. 900 lakhs respectively for raising fuel wood plantations.

Under forest research and education, various research centres will be set up in different parts of the country. The Fifth Plan outlay for promotion of forest research is Rs. 10.50 crores in the Central Sector alone as compared to Rs. 1.35 crores during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) and (d) Amount of Rs. 424 crores has not been allocated for 1974-75. A total amount of Rs. 222.30 crores has been allocated for development of forests during the Fifth Plan period as under:—

		(Rs. in crores)
1.	State/U. T. forestry schemes	173.00
2.	Centrally sponsored schemes	16.00
3.	Central sector schemes	33.30
		222.30

Out of the amount of Rs. 222.30 crores the allocation for 1974-75 was Rs. 26.81 crores.

(e) As mentioned above, the new activities of forest corporations, social forestry programmes and strengthening of forestry research will be persued during 1975-76. A total amount of Rs. 30 crores has been tentatively allocated for state, centrally sponsored and central schemes for 1975-76.

Distribution of Levy Sugar

7868. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum for distribution of levy sugar has been substantially reduced; and

(b) the quantity of levy sugar sold to the consumers in the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Due to inadequate production of sugar during 1973-74 and the continuing need to maximise exports, the monthly allotment of levy sugar was reduced in June, 1974 from 2.00 lakh tonnes to 1.90 lakh tonnes and thereafter to 1.80 lakh tonnes. However, the release for May, 1975 is 2.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) The Central Government allot monthly quotas of levy sugar to State Governments who arrange distribution to the consumers within the respective State. The quantity of levy sugar allotted to States for the sugar years (October to September), 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto and including May, 1975) is as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Quantity
1972—73 ..	23.27
1973—74 ..	23.20
1974—75 (for 8 months, upto and including May, 1975) ..	14.60

Fund Allocated for Irrigation Projects

7869. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Statewise break up of the big, medium and small scale irrigation projects for the years 1972—75;

(b) funds allocated for them; and

(c) the rational behind giving priority to such projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and only major/medium projects proposed by States are required to be referred to the Central Government for acceptance by the Planning Commission. State-wise break-up of on-going and new schemes during each of the three years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT-9551/75.]

Minor irrigation works consist of construction of dug wells, shallow deep tubewells, tanks and small diversion works both in public and private sector. Being very large in number, details of these are not available.

(b) The outlay for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes (public sector) for the years 1972—75 was nearly Rs. 1586 crores.

(c) Both major/medium and minor irrigation schemes have complementary role in the development of irrigation facilities. These schemes are formulated with due consideration of technological factors such as availability of water, suitable sites, availability of command area, availability of funds, need for irrigation in particular area etc.

Ragging in Engineering and Medical Colleges and Institutions

7870. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to engineering and medical colleges and other institutions to stop vulgar type of ragging of newly admitted students;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether institutional heads will be advised for separate hostel accommodations for the newly admitted students as advised by the Prime Minister in response to an earlier representation to her; and

(d) other steps suggested or to be suggested for protection of newly admitted students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (b): The Prime Minister is concerned about the incidents of ragging new students and has asked the appropriate authorities to devise means to curb this undesirable practice. The authorities of each institution take such measures as they may consider appropriate to prevent ragging leading to vulgarity or physical hurt and the Central and State Governments provide such support to these authorities as has been needed from time to time.

Slum and Pavement Dwellers in Big Cities

7871. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise break-up of the slums and slum dwellers in big cities; and

(b) latest figures of pavement dwellers of such cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) State-wise break-up of the slums and slum dwellers in big cities is not known. So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned 5408 acres of land has been notified as slums under Section 3 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. Population living in the notified slums is estimated at 13.2 lakhs.

(b) The number of pavement dwellers, as per information available, in big cities is as under:—

Delhi . .	7,000	approximately
Bombay . .	59,000	
Calcutta . .	49,000	
Madras . .	9,000	

Representation by Scheduled Caste Students of Government Adult Higher Secondary School, Badarpur, Delhi

7872. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 982 on the 18th November, 1974 regarding representation by Scheduled Caste Students of Government Adult Higher Secondary School, Badarpur, Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected the information,

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) On the basis of a preliminary enquiry into the complaint made by the students of the Government Adult Higher Secondary School, Badarpur, Delhi and by the Incharge-Headmaster of the said school, Delhi Administration have initiated departmental proceedings against the concerned teacher. The enquiry is still in progress In the meantime the teacher concerned has been transferred from that school.

(c) Does not arise.

राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक सहशिक्षा विद्यालय, बदरपुर में चोरी

7873. **श्री अम्बेश**: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कलयाण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो महीनों के दौरान राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक सहशिक्षा विद्यालय से एक टेलीविजन सेट तथा 20 छत के पंखे चुरा लिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले दो मास के दौरान चौदह पंखे चुरा लिए गए थे। इस के अतिरिक्त, पहले भी इस स्कूल से दो पंखे तथा एक टेलीविजन सेट चुरा लिया गया था।

(ख) स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल ने पुलिस मे रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा दी है जोकि जाच-पड़ताल कर रही है। लोक निर्माण विभाग से दरवाजों तथा खिड़कियो का मरम्मत कार्य तथा चारदीवारी बनाने का कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया है। स्कूल के चौकीदार को भी स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Revised Pay Scales of the Staff of Delhi Flood Control Department

7874. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Third Pay Commission, pay-scales have been revised for almost all categories of employees of the Delhi Flood Control Department excepting work-charged persons; and

(b) full facts in this regard and by when the same facilities will be extended to the work-charged persons as well and in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration have reported that the Third Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of regular Class III and Class IV employees have already been implemented. In regard to work-charged employees, the revised scales have been notified on 29th March, 1975 except for the following categories for which the matter is under

correspondence with Government of India:

1. Foreman Grade-II.
2. Driller Incharge.
3. Operator Grade-I.
4. Mechanic Grade-IV.
5. Electrician Grade-II.
6. Operated Grade-IV.
7. Electrician Grade-III.
8 Turner Grade-III.
9 Black Smith Grade-III.
10 Welder Grade-III.
11 Fitter Grade-III.
12. Black Smith Grade-IV/Hammerman.
13. Welder Grade-IV.
14. Diesel Mechanic/Fitter.
15. Time Mukadam.

The pay scales in respect of work-charged staff already notified are being implemented

The pay scales in respect of Class I and Class II posts (Engineering) have not yet been revised and are under correspondence between the Delhi Administration and Ministry of Home Affairs.

Development of Vivekanandapuri, Delhi

7875. SHRI R. V BADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Societies of the Sarai Rohilla Area of Delhi, had deposited Rs. 13 lakhs with the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the development of Vivekanandapuri;

(b) how much has been spent out of this amount and what remains with the Corporation;

(c) whether Rs. 80,000 were deposited with Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking for permanent electrification of Vivekanandapuri and this work is yet to begin;

(d) whether for electrification to be completed, another instrument of Rs. 80,000 is required and will the Government consider this instalment to be paid up from the Cooperative Society's huge amount lying with the Corporation, as mentioned in part (b); and

(e) full facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Price of Lac

7876. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the prices of stick lac have declined sharply during the last four or five months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result of decline in its price, the lac producers of the country, mostly tribal people, are facing great hardship and the production of the lac has become unremunerative; and

(d) if so, whether Government contemplate to take suitable measures to stabilise the price of stick lac at a remunerative level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall in the internal price of lac is due to a larger production during 1974-75 and particularly due to expectations regarding a good Baisakhi crop which is about to be harvested. The export demand for this product has not picked up enough to absorb the present volume of production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question is under Inter-Ministerial consultation between the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture. Ministry of Commerce have referred it to the Standing Committee on Shellac set up by that Ministry. The recommendations of this Committee are expected shortly.

Vice-Chancellors Meet

7877. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Vice-Chancellors meet held recently at New Delhi it has been pointed out that the work load of university teachers is inadequate and even in some parts it is the lowest in the world;

(b) whether the meet has also opined about the university teachers role in students unrest that is prevailing in the universities, and

(c) if so, the views expressed and the remedial measures that Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURAL HASAN): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

PART II

12 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE C & A G OF INDIA FOR 1973-74—UNION GOVT. (P&T), APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, P&T FOR 1973-74 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74 Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9525/75.]

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1973-74 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9526/75.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) S.O 935 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) S.O. 936 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1975 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-9527/75.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA AND OF I.I.T., DELHI

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture (SHRI D P YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

(i) Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for the year 1968-69

(ii) Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Reports.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1973-74. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9528/75.]

12.02 HRS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Saturday the 26th

April, 1975, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be further extended up to the first day of the Ninety-third Session of the Rajya Sabha."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1975, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1975."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1975 passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Thirty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1975 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1975."

12.04 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Punjab Government's Reported Refusal of Permission to Food Corporation of India for Wheat Procurement in the State.

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported refusal of permission to the Food Corporation of India by the Punjab Government to enter the State grain market for wheat procurement due to non-payment of sales tax amounting to Rupees nine crores."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir There have been some reports in the Press to the effect that unless the Food Corporation of India settles the sales tax arrears which the State Government of Punjab claims, are due to them from the Food Corporation of India, the Corporation will not be allowed any share in procurement of wheat in Punjab during the current marketing season. There is, however, no official communication to this effect from the Punjab Government. The work to be assigned to the Food Corporation of India in the procurement of wheat in Punjab during the current season (1975-76) is still to be decided by that Government. The question whether the sales tax referred to is payable or not is pending in a writ in the Punjab and Haryana High Court and is sub-judice.

श्री हरी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एफ सी आई हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ही ढीलाढाला, लापरवाह और भ्रष्टाचार का एक फेडरेशन आफ करप्शन आफ इंडिया है। एक नहीं, सैकड़ों तरह की इस विभाग की बंगलिंग की शिकायतें होती रही हैं। अखबारों की कटिंग्ज से मालूम पड़ता है कि 1973-74 में 22 करोड़ रुपये का ट्रांजिट में लास हो गया। यह महकमा बड़ा ही गोलमाल का महकमा है और इसमें कोई काम चुस्ती के साथ, इमानदारी के साथ नहीं हो पाता है। इस महकमे पर माननीय मंत्रीजी का भी कोई ग्रिप नहीं मालूम पड़ता है, क्योंकि मैं कई मसले इनकी जानकारी में लाया लेकिन मंत्री महोदय

[श्री हरी सिंह]

कहते थे कि यह आटोनोमस बाडी है, मैं इसको छू नहीं सकता। मैं आपकी जानकारी में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं।

हमारे जिले में एफ० सी० आई० के गोदाम बन रहे थे। जिस जमीन पर वह बन रहे थे वह जमीन ठीक नहीं थी और ऊंचे दामों पर इनको मिल रही थी। हम चपरासी की तरह दौड़-दौडकर इनके पास गये, शिन्दे साहब के पास गये लेकिन हमारी बात इनके गले नही उतरी। आखिर लड-झगड़कर हमने इनको ठीक जगह दिलाई जिसमें 8 लाख रूपये का मुनाफा हुआ। एफ० सी० आई० के भ्रष्टाचार की इससे बडी क्या एग्जाम्पिल हो सकती है। जिला बुलन्दशहर यहां से 40 मील की दूरी पर है, सब लोग देख सकते है।

यह महकमा सुनने वाला नही है, यह भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा है। इसमें जितने कर्मचारी है, इन्सपैक्टर से लेकर ऊपर तक, न मालूम कितना रूपया इन्होंने कमा लिया है। 9 करोड रुपये का मसला पंजाब सरकार का है। मै ईमानदारी से कहता हूं कि श्री गणेश जैसे मंत्री को इस काम मे लगा दें और एफ० सी० आई० के बड़े अफसरो के घरों पर छापे मारे जायें तो 9 करोड़ रुपया इनके घरों से निकल आयेगा जो कि बेईमानी, गोलमाल, रिश्वत और भ्रष्टाचार के द्वारा इन लोगो ने हासिल किया है।

अखबारो के जरिये मालूम पड़ता है कि पंजाब सरकार के फूड मत्री ने सैकड़ों बार एफ० सी० आई० की शिकायत की है। उन्होंने गेहूं खरीदने के मौके के पहले ही कहा था कि हम गेहूं की खरीददारी नहीं होने देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर भी अपनी आंखों पर पट्टी क्यों बांधे बैठी रही? जब देश को प्रोक्योरमैंट की आवश्यकता है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया?

पंजाब की सरकार क्यों खरीदने दे, जब कि 9 करोड रुपये उसके बाकी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केवल सेल्सटैक्स की वजह से ही वह गेहूं नही खरीदने दे रहे हैं, या और भी कोई कारण है? वहा के मत्री वक्तन-फ-वक्तन कहते रहे है कि अनाज के दाम सही नही मिल रहे है, कभी चावल के सिलसिले को लेकर ऐसा कहते रहे है। वह कई बार केन्द्रीय सरकार के बारे में स्टेटमैंट बाजी करते रहे है। इन सारी बातों की तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान क्यों नही गया? क्यो नही केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूछा कि पंजाब की सरकार प्रोक्योरमैंट के मामले मे क्यो अड़गा लगा रही है? यही नही, स्टेटमैंट में कहा गया है कि धनराशी का मसला तय नही हुआ है, पंजाब और हरियाणा हाई-कोर्ट में रिट दायर हो गये हैं। आखिर यह नौबत क्यों आ गई? दो सरकारों मे मुकद्मे चल रहे है जब कि वहा भी काग्रेस की सरकार है और केन्द्र में भी काग्रेस की सरकार है। आखिर यह मुकद्मेबाजी की नौबत क्यों आई? मालूम पडता है कि एफ० सी० आई० अपने काम में दिलचस्पी नही ले रहा था, इसीलिये यह झगड़े बढ़ें। इन छोटे-छोटे झगड़ों से तो देश में बंटवारे की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिलता है। आज इस छोटे से मुद्दे को लेकर पंजाब ने झगड़ा खड़ा किया है, कल तमिलनाडु, बंगाल और आसाम झगडे

खड़े करेंगे । तो यह देश के लिये बड़ा घातक इश्यू बन जाता है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एफ० सी० आई० ने पहले ही पंजाब सरकार से इस मसले को क्यों नहीं सुलझाया ? यह सेल्स टैक्स कितने समय का बाकी है ? जो रिट दायर हुआ है, उसके क्या मुद्दे हैं ? अभी तक यह क्यों नहीं तय हो पाये है । केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सेल्स टैक्स का रुपया पंजाब सरकार को देना चाहिये ।

यह महकमा इस कदर लापरवाह है कि इसकी दिलचस्पी देश के अनाज के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है। यह सुस्ती और लापरवाही की जड़ है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इस महकमे को खत्म करना चाहिये, वाइंड-अप करना चाहिये, वरना यह फूड समस्या को सुलझाने के बजाये और बिगाड़ने पर उतारु है। मंत्री महोदय का इस महकमे पर कोई अधिकार मालूम नहीं होता है।

मै मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हु कि इसमें चुस्ती लाने के लिये कौन से नये कदम उटाने जा रहे है जिससे यह महकमा एफीशियेन्ट हो सके और फूड प्रोक्योरमेंट में जो दिक्कतें आती है वह न आ पाये ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: May I submit that procurement of wheat would not be affected in any way, whether a particular agency is in the procurement operation or not, because the State Government has its own procurement agency and they have been procuring sizeable quantities in the past also. In addition to that, the Punjab Government has set up its own Civil Supplies Corporation. Naturally they are interested in entrusting something to the Corporation also. The Food Corporation of India, being an all India public sector undertaking, have been interested that they should also get an appropriate share in procurement. This is a matter which we are discussing with the Punjab and the Haryana Government, and I think that an amicable settlement will come about, though at the moment there is some misunderstanding about the sales-tax matter pending in the High Court. But, as far as procurement is concerned, neither the farmers will be affected nor the procurement operation will be affected, even if there is some delay in settling or sorting out the matter though we would like to sort out this matter as early as possible.

The hon. Member has asked the factual position as to what are the arrears and since when they are pending. This is a case of arrears of sales-tax generally on rice purchased; from 1972 onwards the arrears have been pending because the matter is *sub judice*, it became a matter of dispute. After all, the hon. members, before making any remarks, should also appreciate that the Food Corporation of India is also legal entity and if, suppose, a legal point is raised, whether tax is payable or not, naturally the Food Corporation has to abide by the legal advice. Whether a particular transaction, levy collection from farmer, amounts to sale or not, that was a technical point. Because it is compulsory acquisition, sales-tax may not be leviable. That was how the original dispute started. Since the matter, is *sub judice*, I would not like to express any opinion. As far as we are concerned, even if something happens in the court, whether it goes in favour of Punjab or Haryana or against them, we are very much interested in settling the matter with Punjab and Haryana Government. At the moment the High Court has completed the hearing; the judgment is about to be delivered. At this moment, the hon. members will appreciate, it is very difficult for the Government of India to come to any conclusion immediately. Perhaps the judgment may be out in a week's time or so. Then, whatever may be the judgment, the Government of India would like to settle the matter with the Governments of Punjab and Haryana and would not like to stand on technicalities with regard to these matters.

The other complaints of the hon. Member, I think, are not justified and I hope he will forgive me if I do not refer to

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

them. He referred to the general operations of the Food Corporation of India. He also referred to the strike period and other things and that particularly in Bihar the godowns are not operating well. We are aware of that. I do not think that the Food Corporation's management has much to do. That matter can be discussed separately.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister tried to side-track the issue by saying that it is *sub judice*. May I know from the Minister, for how long has the Government of Punjab been pressing them to avoid going to the court and that the Government of India should come to some sort of an agreement?

Secondly, he has said that there is some dispute. May I know what is the position? Is the FCI allowed to make purchases of wheat in Punjab or not?

Why has no action has been taken? At least a dozen times the Minister of Punjab came here and asked the Food Corporation people as well as the Minister concerned that it does not look nice that the Governments of Punjab and Haryana should go to the court against a sister government and that some settlement should be made But the Government of India did not pay any attention all these three years

It is a fact that the FCI is not allowed to make purchases in the Punjab. It is only a newspaper report They have been intimated that the FCI will not be allowed to make purchases I want to know the actual position about it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think I did try to side-track the issue In fact, as I submitted, this is a legal dispute which relates to a High Court case and when the case is pending before the High Court, naturally, it was very difficult for the Government of India to come to any conclusion about the matter.

Then, Sir, it is not that out of court efforts were not made. In fact, recently my senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ram, discussed this matter with the Food Minister of Punjab. I myself had an occasion to discuss this matter with him and also the Chief Minister of Haryana. Yesterday also and also to-day morning I tried to contact the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana. There is an anxiety on both sides that this matter should be settled. I think as soon as the judgment is out, the Government of India would like to make an effort to settle the matter. But, taking into consideration the fact that the whole arguments in the case are over, technical and legal issues are involved, I do not think it will be proper for us to do anything now and there are also various bodies like the Public Accounts Committee, other auditing agencies, and Accountant-General to whom the statutory organizations are accountable Therefore, there is some difficulty in regard to settling this matter at this stage But, as I have said, it should not affect the procurement as a whole and I am confident that we shall be in a position to have some understanding with the Governments of Punjab and Haryana in the near future

Mr. SPEAKER Shri Ram Gopal Reddy—not here. Shri R S. Pandey

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस में एक तो यह कहा गया है कि अभी तक फूड कार्पोरेशन को 1975-76 के लिए गेहूं के प्रोक्युरमेंट के लिए आदेश नही दिया है, और दूसरे, फूड कार्पोरेशन ने पंजाब सरकार को यह सेल्ज़ टैक्स की रकम देनी है या नही, यह मामला पंजाब और हरियाणा हाई कोर्ट में एक रिट के रूप में पेंडिंग है। यह एक बड़ा अहम सवाल है। पंजाब से हम बड़ी उम्मीद करते है। पंजाब अपने हर कमिटमेंट को पूरा करता है। यह वही प्रदेश है, जिस को इस देश का कैलेफ़ोर्निया, या देश की ग्रैनरी, कहा जाता है। पंजाब ही ऐसा प्रदेश है, जो अन्न संकट के समय देश को खिलाता है। पंजाब ही ऐसा प्रदेश है, जो देश की सोविरेन्टी

के लिए ख़तरा उत्पन्न होने पर बन्दूक से लड़ता है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : लेकिन जब बिग इंडस्ट्री का सवाल आता है, तो पंजाब को कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं दी जाती है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अगर पंजाब को कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं दी जाती है, तो हमें माननीय सदस्य से हमदर्दी है। लेकिन पंजाब का औद्योगीकरण न होते हुए भी, वहां कोई इंडस्ट्री न होते हुए भी, उस ने खेती के विकास में बहुत उन्नति की है। पानी, हल, हाइब्रिड सीड, फ़र्टीलाइज़र और ट्रेक्टर आदि का समन्वय कर के वह अनाज पैदा करता है और फूड कार्पोरेशन को देता है।

फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया एक व्हाइट एलिफ़ेंट की तरह है। पंजाब और हरियाणा जो प्रोक्युर करते हैं, उस में से 15 परसेंट ख़राब हो जाता है---5 परसेंट चोरी हो जाता है, 5 परसेंट चूहे खा जाते है और 5 परसेंट सड़-गल जाता है। ये दोनों राज्य जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं और प्रोक्युर करते हैं, उस का 15 परसेंट इस व्हाइट एलिफ़ेंट के अन्तर्गत नष्ट हो जाता है। श्री हरी सिंह ने फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया को फ़ेडेरेशन आफ़ करप्शन आफ़ इंडिया कहा है। मैं उन की इस बात को एनडार्स करता हूं। उन्होंने बिल्कुल ठीक बात कही है। जब देश त्राहिमां, त्राहिमां कहता है, तो पंजाब अन्न सप्लाई करता है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें — और अगर उन्हें मालूम न हो, तो वह आफ़िशल गैलरी से पूछ लें -- कि फूड कार्पोरेशन की तरफ़ पंजाब सरकार का कितना सेल्ज़ टैक्स बाकी है, और उस ने वह रुपया अभी तक क्यों नहीं दिया है।

पंजाब सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा गया है कि अब तक जितनी व्हीट आई है, उस में 5,571 टन पंजाब सरकार ने, 3,297 टन पंजाब स्टेट सिविल सप्लाईज़ कार्पोरेशन ने, 3,740 टन पंजाब मार्कफ़ेड ने और बाकी ट्रेडर्ज़ ने ख़रीदी है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अभी तक फूड कार्पोरेशन को प्रोक्युर करने के लिए कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। तो क्या वहां कोई प्रोक्युरमेंट नहीं हो रहा है? मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम ने कोई क्वान्टम निर्धारित नहीं किया है, और यह मेटर सबजुडिस है।

यह सबजुडिस क्या होता है? अगर फूड कार्पोरेशन को कोई रुपया, देना है, तो वह फ़ौरन देना चाहिए, और अगर नहीं देना है, तो कहना चाहिए कि नहीं देना है। अगर किसी मामले को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डालना हो, तो कह दिया जाता है कि मामला सबजुडिस है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को फ़ौरन पंजाब सरकार से समझौता करना चाहिए। हम जानते हैं कि जब कोई मामला अदालत में जाता है, तो उस में पांच दस साल लग जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने अनआफ़िशली सरकार को एपरोच किया है कि हम कोर्ट में मामला ले जाने में बिल्कुल इन्ट्रेस्टिड नहीं हैं, कोर्ट से बाहर जो कुछ भी फ़ैसला आप को करना है, वह कर दीजिए। क्या पंजाब सरकार ने इस मामले को कोर्ट से बाहर तय करने की बात कही है या नहीं?

जहां तक इस व्हाइट एलिफ़ेंट—फूड कार्पोरेशन—का सवाल है, हम देखते हैं कि जब बाहर से अनाज आता

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

है, तो पोर्ट में आग लग जाने से काफ़ी नष्ट हो जाता है, अनाज सड़-गल जाता है, उस को चूहे खा जाते हैं, उस की चोरी होती है। अब यह सेल्ज़ टैक्स का झगड़ा चल रहा है। आज देश में अन्न की हालत यह है कि हमारा प्रदेश दाने दाने के लिए मोहताज है। हम पंजाब की प्रशंसा करते हैं कि वह मेहनत से पदा करता है। सरकार जो अनाज प्रोक्युर करती है, उसका एक भाग सड़-गल जाता है। आख़िर सरकार पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को सेल्ज़ टक्स क्यों नहीं देती है? जो मेहनत कर के अनाज पदा करते है, सरकार उन की प्रशंसा करने के बजाये उन के लिए कठिनाइयों पैदा करती है।

यह सबजुडिस वाली बात बिल्कुल ख़राब और अनुचित है। फूड कार्पोरेशन की नीयत ख़राब मालूम होती है और सरकार इस मामले को लटकाना चाहती है। सरकार ने आदेश दिया है, फिर भी वह कहती है कि हम ने आदेश नही दिया है। उस ने नीति निर्धारित कर दी है, फिर भी वह कहती है कि नीति निर्धारित नही की गई है। यह मामला घोटाले का है। मंत्री महोदय इस को स्पष्ट करे।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, you come from Punjab, and you know my Ministry's assessment of Punjab's performance. Even in my budget intervention speech I referred to this and I have said how the country is proud of the contribution of the farmers of Punjab, Haryana, etc.—particularly Punjab farmers, they have made very valuable contribution to the economy of the country. So far as sympathy and protecting the interests of the farmers of Punjab are concerned, there are no two opinions on that.

Sir, as far as procurement is concerned, as I said earlier, the Food Corporation is ready to freely operate in the mandi. As far as procurement operations are concerned, procurement would not suffer as a result of this. That impression of the hon. Member should not go round the country that our procurement is likely to be affected. Food Corporation is helpful and their role is complementary in their procurement efforts. The hon. Member asked about the arrears of sales tax according to the State Governments—the sales tax arrears for Punjab are about Rs. 10.54 crores and for Haryana the arrears would be Rs. 9.96 crores. The total arrears of sales tax which is in dispute is Rs. 14.50 crores. But, as I said earlier the Punjab Chief Minister has been good enough to write to my senior colleague that the technalities should not be taken into consideration and this matter should be settled. Therefore, I made the statement earlier that there is a desire on both sides, that is on the Government of India as well as on the Governments of Punjab and Haryana to settle this matter. The only difficulty is the stage of the judgment. Naturally there are difficulties in settling this matter at this stage. As I have submitted earlier, even assuming for the sake of arguments that the case is likely to go against the Punjab as well as Haryana Governments, the Government of India would explore the possibility of settling them even thereafter. After all, we may have to change the view after consulting the Law Ministry. Our desire is to settle the matter. This case has come up because of the legal position and the technality of it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Whatever procurement was made by the Food Corporation, the Corporation has realised from all the States. When they have realised it from all the States, they have not done so in the case of Haryana and Punjab Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: I could appreciate your anxiety about Punjab. About Punjab, my request is this. As regards Punjab, there is a difference between the Minister and the gentleman who is standing in the dock. Please do not treat him as a man standing in the dock. He is

standing just like your colleague; he is not in the dock.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, this matter came up mainly because of the technical position and the legality involved in the case. But, as I have already stated, we are interested in settling the matter even after the court's judgment. The hon. Member mentioned a loss of 5% or so in grains. I express my difficulty in this regard. There may be losses of grains here and there. It may not be more than 2%—mostly it may come to 1½%. In this operation that may be the position anywhere in the world. I may say that there may be some weakness or some failure here and there. But, as far as the general operations of the Food Corporation are concerned, the impression should not go round that there is something wrong with the Corporation. That impression of the hon. Member is not correct. I would request the hon. Member not to make such remarks which are not justified by facts.

12.25 HRS.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST, HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH, HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD AND HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH REPORTS.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and forty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Chapter III of the Report of the Cmptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Income-tax.

(2) Hundred and fiftieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-first Report on Chapter IV of the Audit Report (Civil), Revenue Receipts, 1970 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts relating to Income-Tax.

(3) Hundred and fifty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-eigth Report on Chapter II of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971 to Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts Volume II Direct Taxes relating to Corporation Tax.

(4) Hundred and sixty-sixth Report on Ban on Trade with Portugal and B.O.A.C. Gold Smuggling Case.

12.27 HRS.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(i) Sixty-sixth Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.27 HRS.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Political and constitutional issues raised by Shri Mange Ram's resignation from the Executive Council of Delhi Metropolitan Council.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक अरसे से मैं यह प्रश्न उठाना चाहता था। दिल्ली में एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के एक सदस्य श्री मांगे राम ने जो इस्तीफा दिया है अगर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यह कांग्रेस पक्ष का अन्दरूनी मामला होता तो उस को मैं यहां नहीं उठाता। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्यों में कई संवैधानिक और राजनीतिक सवाल उठाए हैं जिस के बारे में मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी अपनी सफाई दें। दिल्ली के प्रशासन की अन्तिम जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की और इस संसद की है। इस के बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। हम लोगों ने 1966 में एक डेलही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल पारित किया। इस बिल का उद्देश्य था कि दिल्ली के निवासियों को लोकतान्त्रिक और स्वायत्त प्रशासन के अधिकार मिलें। इस में एक प्रशासक नियुक्त करने की बात थी जो लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर है। प्रशासक के क्या अधिकार होंगे, एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के क्या अधिकार होंगे, इस का स्पष्ट विश्लेषण और विवरण पार्ट 3 में दिया गया है। मैं सब तो नहीं पढ़ना चाहूंगा। लेकिन आप से मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सूची में जो विषय दिए गए हैं उन के ऊपर कार्यवाही करने का मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल को और कार्य-समिति को अधिकार है। लेकिन लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के लिए, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के लिए कुछ अधिकार सुरक्षित किए गए हैं जिन के ऊपर वह अपने विवेक, डिस्क्रीशन से काम करते हैं।

यह सेक्शन 27 आप देख लीजिए:

"There shall be an Executive Council consisting of not more than four members, one of whom shall be designated as the Chief Executive Councillor and others as the Executive Councillors to assist and advise the Administrator in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters enumerated in the State List or Concurrent List except in so far as he is required by or under this Act to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion or by under any law to exercise any judicial or quasi-judicial functions."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के हाथ में दो विषय रखे गए हैं। एक है कानून और सुव्यवस्था, ला एंड आर्डर। यह सब-सेक्शन 3 में दिया गया है और दूसरा इन के अख्तियार में विषय आता है नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के बारे में। इस के अलावा बाकी सारे अधिकार एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल को दिए गए हैं। अगर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर में और एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल में कोई मतभेद होता है तो मसला राष्ट्रपति के पास जाता है, यानी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जाता है। यह इस ऐक्ट की योजना है।

अब हुआ क्या है? मांगे राम जी ने अपने बयान में चार बात कही है। मैं पढ़ कर बता देता हूं ताकि समय ज्यादा न लगे। उन्होंने लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के साथ मतभेद के निम्न चार विषय बताए हैं:

1. Award of a contract to a private party for the supply of liquor against the advice of Shri Mangeram.

2. Interference by the Lt. Governor in the matter of sanctioning of a cinema house near a mosque in the Shadara area against the advice of Shri Mangeram and in the face of citizens' protest.

3. The Delhi Small-scale Industrial Corporation, instead of carrying out its duties has engaged in extravagance, waste and squander mania. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was passed on to this Corporation in total disregard of the conditions laid down by the Executive Councillor and this was done despite the fact that a sum of Rs. 2 crores earmarked for an employment scheme had been diverted to purchase steel in which funds have been locked and a loss is likely to be sustained.

जरा चन्द्रजीत जी भी इस को सुन लें कि जो एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के लिए रुपया दिया गया था वह स्टील परचेज करने में इस कारपोरेशन ने खर्च दिया

है जिस के ऊपर मांगे राम ने आपत्ति की है ।

4. A most scandalous interference by the Lt. Governor has been in regard to the recovery of the sales-tax charged by the silk traders to the customers. This amount of sales-tax arrears exceeds Rs. 5 crores.

मांगे राम जी चाहते थे कि इस को वसूल किया जाय क्यों कि जब कस्टमर से लिया है और कानून के अनुसार है तो इस का डिफाल्ट इन की राय में अपराध था। लेकिन लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर बीच में पडे और उन्होंने सिल्क के इन व्यापारियों को माफ किया। यह उन्होने नही कहा है लेकिन मुझे जानकारी है कि सिल्क ट्रेडर्सने यह कहा है कि सत्ताधारी दल को 50 लाख रुपये डोनेशन दे देंगे। मांगे राम जी ने इस के ऊपर भी आपत्ति की ।

एक और भी विषय के ऊपर मांगे राम जी ने आपत्ति की कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन मे जो डिफेक्शन करवाए गए इस के बारे मे केवल विरोध पक्ष के लोग ही नही, मांगे राम जी जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के और कार्य-समिति के सदस्य थे उन्होंने भी कहा कि डिफेक्शन के आधार पर काम करना ठीक नही है। पहले डिफेक्शन करवाया, बाद में म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को सुपरसीड करवाया —इस का भी उन्होंने विरोध किया ।

इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि आप गृह मंत्री जी को आदेश दें कि वे यहा पर वक्तव्य दें। जहा तक स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन-वाला मामला है या सिल्कवालों का मामला है, यह गृह मंत्री जी के पास भी गया था और उन्होंने मांगे राम जी का समर्थन किया था, फिर भी लैफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर ने मनमाने ढंग से काम किया, स्वायत्तता और लोकतन्त्र दोनों दिल्ली प्रशासन में मखौल बन गया है। हम लोगों ने कानून पास किया था, इस लिये हम लोग चिन्तित है, वैसे ही उन को सीमित अधिकार मिले हैं, लेकिन उस के ऊपर भी इस तरह से अतिक्रमण किया जायगा तो यह सदन इस को बरदाश्त नही करेगा ।

मैने जो चार-पाच उदाहरण दिये है, इन में ला एण्ड आर्डर का उदाहरण नही है, नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का उदाहरण नहीं है, ये सारे विषय कार्यसमिति के अधिकार क्षेत्र में थे, लेकिन जब लेफटीनेन्ट गवर्नर इन पर आक्रमण करता है तो आप लोग इस को कैसे बरदाश्त करते है । इस लिये मैं माग कर रहा हू कि इस मामले की पूरी जाच हो और गृह मंत्री महोदय इस पर वक्तव्य दे, दरमियानी अर्से मे इस लेफटीनेन्ट गवर्नर को बरखास्त कर दिया जाय ।

(ii) Shortage of drinking water in Madras and Madurai cities.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, I want to raise a very important matter regarding the extraordinary situation which prevails in the city of Madras and Madurai on account of the acute shortage of drinking water. Sir, this has also been highlighted in yesterday's T.V. and All India Radio programmes. I may say as far as the situation of water supply in the city of Madras is concerned it is a complete breakdown and the problem is beyond the reach of the local Government and the Corporation authorities. They are not able to cope with the situation. Many people do not get water for three to four days together The situation should be tackled by the Government of India and the help of the Army may be sought for this by deploying Army rigs. The Government of India should save Tamil Nadu. A very heavy power-cut to the tune of 75 per cent has been imposed. I appeal to the Government to tackle this problem urgently and

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

very seriously and they should call for a report from the State Government.

(iii) Need for encouraging a student from U.P. who topped in an academic test in Pondicherry.

श्री स्वामी सच्चिदानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का मेरे क्षेत्र तथा कालिज का एक छात्र है—छक्की लाल इन्दीवर यादव, जिस की उम्र 17 वर्ष की है। वह दसवें दर्जे की परीक्षा में सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्स्ट आया, इन्टर की परीक्षा में सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्स्ट आया। उस के बाद एक अध्यात्म विज्ञान की परीक्षा हुई, जिस में किसी समय भाभा जी भी बैठे थे, उस परीक्षा के पांच सेन्टर्स है, एक सैन्टर पाण्डिचेरी में है, उस परीक्षा में भी वह बैठा। इस परीक्षा में 9 लाख परीक्षार्थि थे, जिन में से केवल 150 उत्तीर्ण हुए और उन 150 लडकों में यह लडका भी उत्तीर्ण हुआ। यह ऐसा बुद्धिमान लडका है कि आज तक जिस परीक्षा को इस लडके ने दिया उस में फर्स्ट आया, जिस परीक्षा का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हू उस परीक्षा मे भाभा जी सैकेण्ड आये थे, लेकिन यह लडका फर्स्ट आया।

यहां इस बात को उठाने का मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार को ऐसे लड़के को सम्मान देना चाहिये, लेकिन यहां उस को कोई भी नही जानता, मेरे कहने से आप लोगों को पता लगेगा। सरकार इस मामले में क्या करती है, इन का रेडियो विभाग क्या करता है। आज दूसरे देशों में जो लडके उत्तीर्ण हुए हैं उन को सम्मान दिया जा रहा है, यद्यपि उन क्षात्रों ने इस क्षात्र से कए अंक प्राप्त किये है। जापान के लड़कों को उन का देश सम्मान दे रहा है, लेकिन यहा इसका कोई उल्लेख तक नही है। उस को जापानवाले अपने यहा बुला रहे हैं, अमरीकावाले अपने यहां बुला रहे हैं, जब अपना देश ही ऐसे मेधावी लड़के का कोई ख्याल नहीं रखता है तो फिर—आत्मा सर्व भूतेषु—सारा विश्व ही मेरा कुटुम्ब है, वह भी दूसरी जगह जा सकता है और यही कारण है कि आज बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे लड़के दूसरे देशों को चले जा रहे है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी को ऐसे लड़के को सम्मान देना चाहिये। जब मैंने कल बहुगुणा जी से कहा तो उन को बहुत खुशी हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम ऐसे लडके को जरूर सम्मान देंगे। मै आप से यह भी निवेदन कर दूं कि यह लड़का बहुत गरीब परिवार का लडका है, इतना गरीब है कि मेरे कालिज के प्रिन्सिपल के यहां खाता-पीता था। जब मुझे-मालूम हुआ तो फिर मैंने उस की मदद की और मै ऐसा समझता हू कि आगे चल कर यह लडका बहुत बुद्धिमान निकलेगा। कबीर भी गरीब घर के थे और गुरुनानक देव जी भी गरीब घर के थे, लेकिन बाद में महापुरुष बने। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि ऐसे बच्चों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मे प्रश्न क्या उठा।

12.38 Hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—Contd.

Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Industry and Civil Supplies for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 58.—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER: MOTION MOVED

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,98,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of "Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies'"

DEMAND No. 59. INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: MOTION MOVED

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,20,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 156,27,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO 60. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER. MOTION MOVED:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,34,01,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,09,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND No. 61 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: MOTION MOVED

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,30,62,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation'."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I would have been happy if the Minister-in-charge Mr. Pai would have been here because I want to place certain points .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, even for budget discussion the Minister is not available.

उन को किस लिये तनख्वाह देते है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्मा साहब भी कितने चुपचाप हो गये है—मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद। लेकिन आप इस को भी सीचिये आप के साथी भी इधर बैठने चाहिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र यही हालत तो इन्होंने कर दी है अब कोई रेगुलर डिबेट का महत्व नहीं रह गया है—आप इस को देख ही रहे है। मिनिस्टर साहब आज भी यहा नही है, साल में एक दिन ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस के लिये हाउस मे वे जिम्मेदार हों। आज उन की मिनिस्ट्री की वोटिंग होगी, लेकिन वे मौजूद नही है। हम लोग क्या करते है, इस के बारे मे हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को देखेंगे, लेकिन सरकार की जिम्मेदारी सारे देश के प्रति, सारे सदन के प्रति है।

The most important thing for a Minister is to attened to budget discussion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The position is like this. Ministers without the Members on this side and leaders without the Members on that side it is a very unique phenomenon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, may I submit one thing? Mr. Speaker,

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said what they have reduced the Parliament to, that Members do not attend. But, Sir, this is happening since the day Members of Parliament have tried to become drain inspectors, only filing certain cases in line, regularly. Once they revert back as Members of Parliament .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What have you become?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am the chief drain inspector. I am one of them. I am a safaiwala.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have become a *de facto* Member of the ruling party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would make you *de-jure*.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. Sir, a very big report has been placed by this Ministry and so far as my experience goes, it has almost become a ritual to present an optimistic view and a rosy picture about its performance in the coming years or in the current year. Sir, last year, they mentioned the same thing and what was the actual performance? If we take their figures, it would appear that actually the growth rate was to the extent of 3%. This is also in a very limited sphere. But, because of this low production rate, the big industrialists, of course, did not lose any profit. They got their share of profit which they would have got if there had been more production. This is due to the policy which the Government is following or adopting in all respects. The Minister has come. It is allright.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) It was alright at that time also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Because of this policy of the Government, in spite of the low production, the big industrialists are not losing. They are amassing profits as usual and it is because of this capitalist path which the Government is adopting for industrialisation. As a receipt of this, our country is facing industrial stagnation and inflation, that is, stagflation. Despite the stagnation, the monopoly houses and large scale units have been reaping profits and even super profits. High concentration on the means of production, both in agriculture and industry, is increasing regularly. For example, I would like to mention about their gross fixed assets. The fixed assets in the private sector increased by over four times in a period of 13 years, between 1960-61 and 1973-74, from Rs. 3,600 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores. Most of these increased assets has gone to the big houses. As a result of this high concentration of the means of production in the hands of the big owners, our country is pushed to a situation of acute shortage at the same time creating unemployment to the extent of millions. This increase in unemployment means less demand for the produced goods which creates a gap in the demand for production in the industries. In their greed for quick earnings, the monopolists invite western monopolists, foreigners, and depend on their technical know-how, assistance, patent process as well as financial help Further, these monopolists make more investments in industries which produce luxury goods because the market for essential goods has shrunk due to the low purchasing capacity of the common people. Because of this shrinkage in the market, these industrialists switch over their production to luxury goods, and industries which are in a position to manufacture consumption goods are not taken care of even by the Government.

Now let us look at the policy that I was trying to elaborate. In the course of this, I want simply to mention that the Government has shifted from its Industrial Policy Resolution so far as licensing is concerned. During 1973—Shri Pai was probably not there then—the Government of India made a shameless retreat in respect of industrial licensing policy. They announced a new licensing policy in February 1973 in the name of removing uncertainties regarding industry. Large industrial houses, monopoly houses and also branches of subsidiaries and foreign companies have been given all kinds of concessions Monopoly companies were given industrial licences to start production even in the non-priority sectors if they could export more of their products or are prepared to start industries in backward areas. In fact, this was only a cover for the monopoly houses to enter into fields which were prohibited to them

earlier. No wonder that the monopoly houses have thrived and are thriving well in India all these years thanks to the policy of Government.

As a result of this, there is a big gap between installed capacity and utilised capacity in all the industries. If we properly calculate, we will see that only a maximum of 50-70 per cent of the capacity is utilised by the plants and factories.

The question of unemployment also comes up again and again. One can vividly see the problem all over the country, especially in West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar, wherever you go. Take any factory. You will find that either shifts had been closed or the machines are not working and some workers have been retrenched and a large number of workers have been laid off. In many cases they are not even paid compensation, as provided in the law. The most astonishing feature is that in other countries there is great demand for skilled workers whereas in our country skilled workers also, even engineers are sitting idle, although we require their full services for the development of our industries. Thus our industrial sector exhibits symptoms of a major crisis, stagnation in output and substantial idle capacity. This crisis cannot be taken as merely a temporary phase. It will not inevitably be followed by a new upsurge. Pursuing capitalist path has brought about this situation and there is no easy or short cut to get out of this crisis by taking some patchup measures here and there. You have to bring about over all change in your policy. Until you do this, whatever you may profess to do, you cannot get out of this serious crisis which is facing us; it will further deepen as days pass by. That is my first contention. The policy must be radically changed.

If we do not have our internal market, we will have to depend upon the export market. In the nake of exports big houses are fleecing our financial institutions. Take any big house or factory. See how much capital Tata or Birla has put in and if you go into the matter you will find that even thirty per cent of the capital is not owned by the big owners. 70 per cent of the capital is given to them in the name of assistance, help, aid or loan by the LIC or by the banks or by the IDBI or some other financial institution. On the other hand, taking advantage of this financial assistance they do not plough back the profit into the industry and do not rehabilitate machines as a result of which in many cases the machines cannot work in proper condition after 3 or 4 years. The J. K. Rayon factory was set up in 1958 and production started in 1960. Now they say that they cannot run the factory because the machines have to be replaced. When we ask, "Why did you not do it so long?" they say, "Where is the finance?" From their balance sheet, I have seen that they got profits even to the extent of 30 or 35% two or three years ago. Now they say they cannot run the factory and they are putting all the blame on the workers. For the last two months, the factory is closed. We have told the Central Government and the State Government but nobody is taking any action. Only today/or yesterday I read that Mr. Pai has given a new licence to this J. K. Company to instal a tyre factory perhaps in Rajasthan. You must see what they are doing in Kanpur. Why does not the Government adopt a policy that if any big house does anything wrong either in respect of finance or in other aspects, in any factory, they will not be given a new licence or any financial help. If they take a bold stand in this matter, many of the big houses will come to their senses and things may change to some extent.

About the textile and jute industry, we read daily in the West Bengal papers and even in Delhi papers. Of course, the textile industry as such is not under this ministry, but there should be some coordination between the Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of Industrial Development. In jute, the heading in the *Economic Times* dated 24th April 1975 was "Jute industry is in a fix: goods piling up". 45 mills are going to be closed very shortly. Did the Government enquire about it? They say, they are not getting orders from abroad. A team consisting of representatives of IJMA, Government and others went to America and some other countries and submitted a report on their return saying that both in respect of quality and metreage, the customers abroad have complaints. Jute mill management show a specimen at the time of booking the order, but the supply is not made according to that quality,

[Shri Dinen Battacharyya]

Secondly, suppose a company got an order for 2,000 metres of jute goods, when the customer actually receives it in America or in any other country, he will find that he has been supplied 200 metres less. Even though the IJMA sent a secret circular to the different units on this matter, nothing has come out of it.

13 Hrs.

Now the situation in the jute industry is such that thousands of workers are going to be unemployed and the whole economy of West Bengal will come to a standstill. If 45 jute mills are closed, you could imagine what would be the situation. From the small shopkeeper to the ancillary factories which supply materials to the jute mills all will suffer. So, I would request Shri Pai to make an objective study of the situation prevailing in the jute industry.

In our area 14 textile mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. After the take-over, those mills are not functioning properly. For instance, in the books it would be mentioned that a particular type or quality of cotton is purchased whereas actually an inferior quality would have been purchased. In the sale of cloth or yarn also the same tactics are adopted by the management.

The persons who have been placed in charge of these units have absolutely no technical knowledge about the running of textile mills. Most of them are people who have no experience of running textile mills. If the mills continue to function in this way, I fear that some of them at least would be closed very soon. It will be a poor reflection on the functioning of public sector because these mills were taken over precisely for the reason that they were not functioning well in the private sector. So far as spinning mills are concerned, the situation is such that there is absolutely no justification for any mill to incur any loss.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to conclude now. His party is allotted 21 minutes. He has already exceeded that time limit.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Then, after nationalisation, the banks do not give these units any money, as they require, and they are enforcing security against the National Textile Corporation. I do not know who is looking into the functioning of this Corporation. I do not also know whether the Chairman of the Corporation personally visits the units to get first hand knowledge of the state of affairs there.

Coming to other industries, I have already represented the matter regarding the engineering industry to Mr. Pai. So many engineering factories are facing serious crisis, especially the automobile industry. One of the reasons for the crisis is that the demand has gone down, and that is due to the fiscal policy of the Government, the tax structure. Everyone knows that tyres are necessary for a car. When purchasing a tyre from a factory, I have to pay tax on the tyre, and again when I fit the tyre on the car, I have to pay tax on the total cost. Then again there is sales tax. At every point of the transaction, there is tax. If I purchase in West Bengal, I have to pay there, and if I go to Bombay to sell it, I have to pay there. So, at every point there is tax and that is the major factor in this crisis.

I think you have got your own car, and you know that while the actual cost of one litre of petrol is only Rs. 1.17 per litre, we have to pay Rs. 2.21 more, making a total of Rs. 3.38 per litre. This was the position two months back. If this duty is not there, the petrol cost would not be so high. So, you have to bring about a radical change in this duty and tax burden on various items of goods, and especially on fuel. If you do not do it, the car factories cannot exist. Further, Government must take over all the car factories, otherwise they cannot run. There are many kinds of manipulations. So, I would plead with the Minister to take it over, and in the meantime set up an enquiry into the case of Hindustan Motors of Birlas to find out why after 25 years of running the factory they are now saying that they cannot produce more than one thousand cars because there are no orders. Even six months back they were producing 2500 cars per month, and now they say they can produce only one thousand. Who will bear the burden? Neither the Government nor the company. It is the workers who will have to bear the burden because they will be retrenched and laid off without compensation. This is their fate. Please look into the matter.

If the railways do not place immediate orders with the wagon building industry, 60,000 employees will be thrown out of employment. Two or three factories are being run and managed by the Government themselves. Burn, Braithwaite and Jessops are all your own undertakings. These are all your own undertakings. Last year, the Railways did not place the order. This year also they are dilly-dallying. What will happen is that the workers will suffer and your factory will go to dogs.

So, my point is, you immediately ask the Railways not only to place the order but also to revise the rates. You cannot force the factory to supply wagons on the rates fixed three or four years back. The cost of all material has gone up now. You must revise the rates and place the order immediately.

Coming to the Burn & Co., you have taken it over but you have not nationalised it. In the meantime what is taking place there? You have sent one Mr Bawa there I do not know what special qualifications he has. What did he do by going there? He started his politics there. A report was sent by the Financial Adviser to the Centre that Burn & Co., as a whole is running at a loss to the extent of some amount of money .

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You give me some more time.

MR. SPEAKER : There is some limit to it, after all. You have taken more than double the time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA That gentleman, Mr. Bawa, sent a counter-report saying, "Don't accept the Finance Adviser's figure. I am calculating the figure and sending you the report. I will inform you the real state of affairs." In the meantime, he appointed a gentleman as the Chief Auditor so that he may change the account and justify Mr. Bawa's trickery in the accounts. Excuse me for using such a strong term. .

MR. SPEAKER : Please try to conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : There is no time at my disposal. But I must try to show you how these people are behaving with the workers. These are the photostat copies. Mr. Bawa is giving Rs. 500 to a person for the repair of his family house damaged by the floods in Bihar. This is as a compassionate grant for the repair of the house. But in the voucher it is mentioned:

> "I am sending Rs. 500 in cash. This may be paid to Shri Mahajan Singh towards the expenditure of the INTUC annual session in Bombay."

This is the thing going on in the Burn & Co.

Coming to Ceramics, there is enough scope for expansion. You can get profit and you are getting profit. But still nothing is being done. The workers are knocking at your door every time. Prior to take over they were getting engineering wages as it prevailed in West Bengal. There are five units. But in spite of their repeated representations, nothing has been done as yet.

Before I conclude, I must say that the hon. Minister should personally look into these matters. There are so many irregularities damaging the Burn Company as a whole which I can mention. There is corruption which must be put a stop to and person responsible must be removed.

Regarding regional imblanace, I will mention only one point. Sir, when the United Front Government was there in West Bengal day in and day out, they accused that because of the United Front Government, the factories after factories were shifting their plants to other provinces. What is happening now? Not a single new factory has come up within the last three years after Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray came into power. Now, we find that factory after factory has been either closed or shifted to Maharashtra or to other places. Is there anybody to face the challenge? Can anybody contradict it? I say not a single new factory has come up in West Bengal during the last three years. On the other hand, several factories have been wound up because of the policies of the Central Government as well as the State Government.

Now, the Congress is ruling there. When the Prime Minister went there, she addressed meetings after meetings saying, "If you

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

vote for the Congress, there will be a stable Government. You will get all sorts of help both in regard to employment and in regard to other development works." But nothing has been done. ..

MR. SPEAKER : I have rung the bell so many times. He is not taking any notice of it. In other Parliaments, when the Speaker rings the bell, after two minutes the Member concludes his speech. Please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. I am concluding.

Only sermons are being given by the Prime Minister. Nothing is being done, nothing of the sort. You will be astonished to know

MR. SPEAKER : I am already astonished. Why don't you conclude now?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA It is a pity that for lack of time, I could not give all the figures. These are not my own figures. These are their figures Instead of setting up new factories, because of their policies, they are closing down the factories During the last three months, about 30,000 engineering workers have been laid off. Several thousands of jute workers have been laid off

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down or not?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Only the last word regarding small-scale industries About 200 bulb factories were there. Now, 186 bulb factories have been wound up. About 30,000 employees have been retrenched. The plastic units, the lantern-making units and other small-scale industries cannot exist now. So, I would request the hon Minister to do something for them Thousands and thousands of workers are suffering Please give them some concrete help; please give some help to West Bengal as well as to other parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen so many Parliaments. The Member is given a first bell and, after two minutes, he concludes his speech. This is the Parliament where I keep on ringing the bell and requesting the Member to conclude. No notice is taken of that. I think, we will have to devise a way by which I press some button and the seat of the Member goes underground. That is the only alternative.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us have seat belts.

MR. SPEAKER : Something should be done because the bell does not work and the Speaker's request does not work. It is not only in his case. This has become a sort of habit in this House. I think, Mr. Banerjee is giving a good advice.

SHRI Y. S MAHAJAN.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to Move

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take strict action against profiteers, hoarders and black marketeers of essential commodities (1)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1"

[Expansion of monopoly capitalism in the country due to the present industrial policy of the Government. (54)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to bring radical changes in the present industrial policy of the Government. (55)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to give priority to backward States in the matter of industrial development. (56)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give previous arrears of wages to workers of the cotton textile mills which are now being managed by the National Textile Corporation. (57)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise all the car manufacturing factories in the country. (58)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to take concrete and effective steps to fully utilise the capacity of industrial units, specially those manufacturing engineering goods. (59)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to constitute popular committees to ensure supply and distribution of essential commodities to ration shops in order to make the public distribution system viable and effective. (60)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to elect the representatives of workers and employees in the management boards of all the public sector industries. (61)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enforce Central labour laws in all the public sector industries. (62)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take strict action against those industrialists, who take loans from Government, nationalised banks and other financial institutions but do not set up industries and usurp the entire amount. (63)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to nationalise industries belonging to the 75 monopoly houses in the country. (64)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take action against those advocating the antinational policy of creating a national sector by giving the capitalists the right to purchase the shares of the public sector industries. (65)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industries and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to fix and reduce the present prices of essential commodities. (66)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the widespread resentment prevailing among the public sector workers by not introducing uniform wages for workers in all the public sector industries. (67)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recruit those persons whose land has been acquired and local people in the scooter factory being set up at Fatuha (Patna). (68)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Recruitment of 13 persons only out of 300 whose land was acquired for construction of tractor and scooter factories at Fatuha (Patna) and giving employment to 42 workers and employees belonging to places outside the district and even the State and discontent and explosive situation arising from discriminatory treatment meted out to these local and outside workers there. (69)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay full compensation to farmers for the land acquired for the setting up of tractor and scooter factories at Fatuha in Patna (Bihar). (70)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expose the conspiracy regarding delay in construction work of tractor factory at Fatuha (Patna) and shifting it elsewhere. (71)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the policy of restricting production by reinstating only 309 workers so far even though Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur, was taken over by the Government long ago. (72)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to reduce the heavy expenditure being incurred on the management of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (73)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Investigation Committee constituted to inquire into the working of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (74)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in setting up the proposed tractor factory at Fatuha in district Patna. (75)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the salary for the post of the Financial Controller of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (76)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the salary for the post of the General Manager (Works), Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (77)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Production of only eight four-wheeler wagons during a period of more than eight months by the Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur despite its annual capacity of producing 2,000 such wagons. (78)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities to the workers of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur as per recommendations of Engineery Wage Board. (79)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur to undertake steel fabrication, grey iron castings, rough forging and pressing despite available capacity in the Company. (80)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur to supply orders received from Bihar Government and sugar mills in respect of steel fabrication, grey iron castings, rough forging and pressing. (81)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in streamlining the working of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur by putting an end to mismanagement prevalent therein and stopping the misuse of public property. (82)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in reinstating all the workers (1349 in 1965) of Arthur Butler Company even after its taking over by the Government of India on 10th August, 1974. (83)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise car manufacturing industry. (3)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take proper steps to utilise the full capacity of the industrial plants specially engineering goods manufacturing plants. (4)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay the back wages to textile workers of those textile mills which were taken over by National Textile Corporation. (22)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. (23)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have uniform wages in all public undertakings. (24)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include workers' representatives in the Board in public undertakings. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to apply Central labour legislation in public undertakings. (26)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate finances to Muir Mills and Victoria Mills, Kanpur. (27)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (TELLICHERY): I beg to Move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in curbing the mismanagement and authoritarianism of bureaucracy in public sector. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of providing workers' representation in public sector industries at all levels of decision making. (29)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in appointing a non-official as Chairman of the Coir Board. (30)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the Chairman of the Coir Board from taking public positions against the declared policy of the Kerala Government in matters relating to development of coir industry in Kerala. (3)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving due consideration to Kerala in matters connected with industrial development in that State. (32)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in organising an effective public distribution system covering the entire country. (33)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

[Failure of most of the managements of public sector, in regard to creating conditions of smooth labour relations. (34)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in saving the public sector industries from the loot of private contractors in connivance with top bureaucrats. (35)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in curbing monopoly by nationalising industries in Key Sector; which is nothing but a sell (36)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding the so called National Sector; which is nothing but a sell out of public sector. (37)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate nationalisation of the Aloke Udyog cement factory which is highly mismanaged. (38]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate prosecution of the members of the Board of Directors of Aloke Udyog cement factory for their indiscriminate spending of company money which resulted in the erosion of capital and ruin of the company. (39)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a thorough inquiry into the whole affairs of Aloke Udyog group of companies against whom there are many serious allegations. (40)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for instituting an inquiry into the economic affairs and mismanagement of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., Bombay. (41)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rapidly worsening situation in M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., and steps to be taken by the Government to protect the industry and workers. (42)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to immediately intervene and stop the threatened retrenchment of the workers of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd. (43)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the nationalisation of M/s Estrela Batteries Ltd., which is now being mismanaged (44)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for protecting the interest of the workers of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd.. who are now being threatened with large scale retrenchment. (45)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reorganising the Coir Board so that it may adequately represent various interests in the coir industry, especially of the workers. (46)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing bonus to the employees of Coir Board. (47)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate financial assistance to reorganise the coir industry so that it may become economically stable. (48)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing adequate central financial assistance to introduce structural changes in the coir industry in Kerala, as envisaged by the Kerala Government. (49)]

"That the demand under the 'Head Village and Small Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in providing adequate financial and technical assistance for the promotion of village and small scale industries. (50)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Collosal failure in adequately providing essential commodities to the fair price shops for public distribution. (51)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in procuring essential commodities to ensure adequate supply for the public distribution system. (52)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in weeding out corruption from co-operative societies and co-operative sector. (53)]

MR. SPEAKER: The Cut motions also are before the House.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (BULDANA): It is a matter of some satisfaction that the year which has just ended is likely to record a noticeable improvement in industrial production. It is estimated that the rate of growth during 1974-75 will be about 3.5 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 0.7 per cent, that is, almost complete stagnation, during 1973-74. The prospects at the beginning of 1974-75 were really bleak, and with the shortage of indigenous as well as imported raw materials, the energy crisis and the international monetary crisis, it was really difficult to predict or say that we would soon be out of the industrial malaise. The results of the year 1974-75 are, therefore, heartening.

The production in the public sector has been particularly encouraging. Apart from the appreciable increase in the production of steel, coal and power, many of the 15 public sector undertakings or government-managed units under the Department of Heavy Industry have, more or less, achieved their targeted production. BHEL and Jessops have even exceeded the target by 10% and 3% respectively. Compared to the actual production of Rs. 409 crores by all these units in 1973-74, they have increased the production by 36 per cent during 1974-75. The profits of these units during the year are expected to be about Rs. 31 crores as against Rs. 11 crores in 1973-74. All this has been achieved in spite of the fact that nine out of the 15 units suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 22 crores.

The private sector has not come up to the expectations because of the causes that I have just mentioned. In addition, inflation had a serious effect in inhibiting production. A steep rise in prices results in expansion of profits to the existing firms without calling for an increase in the quantity of output. Further, since costs of capital goods rise faster than the average price level, the costs of establishing new units rise very much and it is difficult to establish new units and this reduces the potential pressure of competition on the existing firms. Arresting the increasing price level is, therefore, a necessary condition, for industrial and economic progress.

It must be admitted that the hon. Minister has recently taken a number of steps to meet the present situation and to create an environment conductive to economic growth. First of all, his task has been to ensure fuller utilisation of the existing capacity. In many industries the capacity remained unutilised in spite of the fact that the demand exceeded the supply.

13.23 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Though shortage of inputs and power break down were the important reasons, there is no doubt that, with inflationary pressures, there was no incentive for better and more efficient management of resources or a readjustment of prices and costs. A recent study by the Ministry has revealed that, in ten important industries, the capacity utilisation was over 70 per cent: in about twelve industries the capacity utilisations, 50 to 70 per cent; and the important industries which showed a utilisation capacity below 50 per cent were steel castings, transmission towers, copper, petrol engines, railway wagons, to which Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya has referred, and so on.

To facilitate the achievement of this essential objective of fuller utilisation of capacity and increasing production, the hon. Minister has taken necessary action to streamline the licensing procedures and to provide a great deal of flexibility in defining industrial or licensed capacity. Within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, lot of changes have been effected in rules and procedures so as to remove delays and difficulties and promote production. For instance, the secretariat for industrial approvals has done remarkably well in expediting decisions, in removing delays. Secondly, the Government also is evolving the necessary machinery for monitoring the progress of industrial approvals. Attempts to pre-empt capacity in certain industries such as paper and cement, we are told, will be prevented. Government has also endeavoured to regulate production and consumption in the case of cement and paper in accordance with social priorities.

All this shows that a constant review of the rules and procedures within the broad framework of Industrial Policy Resolution is necessary in order to promote industrial expansion under changing conditions.

With his dynamic outlook and zeal for production the hon. Minister wants to modify our concept of public sector, by allowing, as in Scooters India Ltd, minority private equity participation in public sector undertakings. This change is to be attempted on a selective basis and will be tried first in public sector units in cement, paper and sugar. Such a change in policy was recommended by the Krishna Menon Committee on three grounds that, first, it would enable the Government to mobilise private savings and secondly, it will enable the public or members of the community to participate effectively in the profits of public sector undertakings as well as share the burdens of their losses and thirdly, that it is also a good anti-inflationary measure.

In my view, it would be worthwhile to try this experiment with necessary checks and safeguards since it is likely to improve the climate for industrial production.

From the point of view of employment and an equitable distribution of the benefits of industrialisation, the spread and increase in the number of small scale industrial units is of vital importance. The development of these units will not only enable us to industrialise the countryside but also to correct the regional imbalances which are plaguing our society.

This important sector accounted for nearly four lakhs industrial units in December 1973 and provided employment to 45 lakhs persons. Its contribution to production is estimated to be approximately worth Rs 6,250 crores on an investment of Rs 815 crores

In this connection, the work done by the Ministry deserves to be commended. But I would like to bring to the attention of the Ministry some important aspects of the problem. In my view, more young men should be trained as entrepreneurs. We have given a number of concessions and facilities for starting industries in backward areas, but people do not come forward and take advantage of these concessions because most of them lack business acumen or entrepreneurship. Therefore, the human factor must be regarded as of primary importance.

Secondly, the Rural Industries Project Programme which was initiated in 49 selected districts should be extended in the remaining four years of the Plan to as many districts as possible. The work of conducting the detailed techno-economic surveys of the districts, training of the staff

and small entrepreneurs should be expedited as much as possible.

During the first two years of its operation, this programme could provide employment only to 1,77,000 persons and accounted for production of a gross value of Rs. 67 crores. This is pitifully small compared with the teeming millions in our country who are anxious to get some sort of employment or the other.

Thirdly, in view of our large population and its high rate of growth, it is universally agreed that our industrial and other economic policies should be employment-oriented. This objective can be achieved only if with a singleness of purpose, we adopt techniques of production which are labour-intensive. This does not mean that we forego the advantages of large-scale mechanised production, but we should realise that there are limits to this process, the limits set by the fact that we have an abundance of labour and a scarcity of capital.

The search for an appropriate technology should be carried out vigorously. Only by this means it would be possible to modernise the small-scale industry, increase its productivity and make it competitive in the internal as well as external markets.

The question of protecting small scale units by big industrialists by suitable legislation has been under consideration of the Government for a long time. If this is not done soon, out efforts to spread the benefits of industrialisation are bound to suffer.

As regards industrialisation of the backward areas, the process can be strengthened and tangible results achieved if we establish a special agency such as the Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation as recommended by the Estimates Committee in one of its reports during the last month.

Khadi and village industries offer the greatest possible scope for employment of people. In 1973-74 this sector gave employment to 19 lakh persons as against 18 lakh in 1972-73. But, Sir, this sector does not attract people. Greater effort should be made to see that people are attracted to these industries. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission should also streamline its procedure, in respect of supervising accounts of small industries and getting returns from them.

The Fifth Five-year Plan hopes for an increase of 8 to 9 per cent every year in respect of industrial production. The hon. Minister is reported to have said that during this year we cannot hope for more than 7 per cent increase in industrial production. If this rate of growth is to be achieved or maintained in future then he will have to see that industrial capacity increases by about 8 or 9 per cent every year. It is very difficult in the present circumstances because capital market is in the doldrums. We have had reports during the last week of a number of factories being closed down in Maharashtra and Bengal. If these facts are borne in mind, it will be necessary for the Minister for Industries to take immediate steps to see that these factories are prevented from closure and necessary investment takes place. Only if these steps are taken, I am sure, will it be possible to create the necessary climate for industrial revival.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (BOMBAY CENTRAL): I express my fears about the statement made by the hon. Minister for Industries Mr. T. A. Pai in Madras on January 18. He has said that the Government is actively thinking of converting public sector concerns progressively from wholly-government owned concerns to national concerns through enlisting public subscriptions including that of labour. A circular was issued by the Minister addressed to the State Industrial Development Corporations saying that they could sell their shares only after the project has gone into commercial production. That is to say, such shares could be sold after the project has gone into full production. Sir, it is really surprising, looking at the solicitude which the Minister has towards the private sector. I would like the Minister to explain his policy, what he means by this. Everybody knows that industrialisation of this country took rapid strides when Government took a firm decision to establish public sector industries. Formally our imperialist rulers and big monopolists and capitalists in the private sector in this

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

country were never interested in industrialisation of our country and in fact they have put obstacles in the path of industrialisation. It is only with the help of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries that we have really been able to establish public sector plants on core industries. And what is our declared basic policy? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. I would like to know what the Minister has got in his mind. Regarding the role of the private sector for the development of core industries or in the field of consumer goods production.

What is the role? Our Finance Minister, some time back, I think, had complained that the private sectors did not carry out the industrial policy in their own fields despite the fact that Government was prepared to give sufficient loans. And, in the recent period, they have not raised their capital investment. Also he had made a complaint that they have not utilised their capacity of full production. It has been accepted that after 1971, the private sector and the monopolists were virtually on strike in not increasing their production. Naturally, it was politically motivated. After 1971, Government started taking some firm positions in the public sector and in strengthening the economy as a whole. What happened was that soon after Government began to retreat under the pressures of the private industry and the monopolists They allowed expansion of credit on a big scale which gave rise to inflation. When people began to suffer again because of the rise in prices the curb was brought about recently. But what happened was that it is the wages that were frozen and not prices or profits. It is the workers who had to face and suffer in this period of crisis. The thing is that you really dare not attack the monopolists but conveniently you can cut the pockets of the workers who have to face the rise in prices and who have to fight the fraudulent attempt on the part of the monopolists to bring down production and raise the prices. You cannot attack the monopolists. When the crisis came, you attacked the workers by freezing their wages.

Recently a news has appeared that all the 30 big monopoly houses including Tata raised a hue and cry that there was not enough credit being given to them and so they could not increase their production or expand the industry. In spite of that, what we find is that the assets of the Tatas have risen from Rs. 535 crores to Rs. 600.66 crores while the assets of Birlas have risen from Rs. 487.11 crores to Rs. 601.76 crores. Even though their assets are increased, their production has not increased in that proportion. These monopolists are forcing down production in order to create a crisis in which the corrupt elements of the bureaucracy, which is very amenable to the monopolists also gives a hand. The bureaucracy in your ministry or in other ministries also is very amenable to the monopolists and through these monopolists they are trying to create a crisis in order to help the counter revolution in the country. So, it is not a simple game of profits and losses on the part of the monopolists Though their assets are increasing, their production has not increased. Now, the financial institutions do give credits and loans to these monopolists and, as Tata himself admitted, I think 38% of his capital in TISCO is of the loans given to him by public financial institutions. Why not change this loan into equity capital? This is the exchequer's money and it comes from our pocket. These tycoons in the industry are fed at our cost; and they raise the prices and starve the people in this country. Why not change this into equity capital instead of selling your own shares in the public sector? You are on record as saying that you are ready to sell the public sector shares and give them to the private sector/business men. Instead of that, you can very well say that these loans by the financial institutions would be turned into equity capital and, by that, you would have more control over the monopolists. So, I would suggest why not you convert the loans given to them by the financial institutions into equity capital instead of selling your own public sector shares?

Sir, in the beginning the private sector was really given complete freedom in sugar, cement, textiles, etc. What have they done! Now, look at the textile industry, they have not only cheated the consumer but also the Government. You know how in the textile industry the mills were ultimately brought to standstill. They have

swallowed up the workers' money. They have swallowed Government's money. When they brought the mills to standstill then the Government woke up and took over the textile industry.

They bring crisis in the country and then build up pressure on the Government to give them more credit, more money and allow them to raise prices. I would request the Minister to think over this. What has happened to the sugar industry! Why don't you take it over immediately? Why do you wait until the industry is brought to a standstill or the workers go on strike?

Our Estimates Committee has commented upon the sugar industry saying that the sugar industry in the country is being manipulated in the interests of a few millowners at the cost of the people, namely cane-growers, workers and consumers. You know, Sir, the history of the sugar industry The cane-growers are paid less and the tycoons in this industry always ask for higher prices for sugar The Committee has recommended that this industry should be taken over immediately. I would like to know what is the hitch in taking over this industry In fact, it would be good if your Ministry also thinks of taking over the cement industry

You have taken over many textile mills and it is known that you are finding it difficult to run your National Textile Corporation even in getting supply of cotton On the one hand you have to face the Textile Commissioner and on the other hand you have to face the Cotton Corporation of India and inside the National Textile Corporation there is the hand of corrupt management of the big mills. No doubt, there are a few honest officers also But if we look at the entire picture of the public sector I dare to say that the bureaucrats there are in alliance with the monopoly groups and they are trying to sabotage the public sector. This has been our experience. It is only when you take the workers into confidence and settle their demands that the production in the public sector can be raised and we can face the crisis. There is a recent example of the coal industry. Production of coal has gone up. So is the case with the steel industry. I want to know whether or not Government is going to guard this public sector from the bureaucracy which is in alliance with the monopolies. I can cite an example. Take, for example, Rishikesh.. The cost of production of terramycin there is rupee one. The sale price is Rs. 2. The same injection is being manufactured by the Sarabhais. I can tell you, in Rishikesh, the quality control is in alliance with the Sarabhais. So they started rejecting the terramycin produced in Rishikesh as substandard and then selling it to the Sarabhais. Our Workers' union had to go and fight with the quality control chief and asked them to prove the quality was not good and that then alone, they would accept their verdict. This is the way the top brass sabotage. Look at Pimpri. What is happening? This factory also is going to stop functioning The fact of the matter is that we have to guard the public sector from the bureaucracy which is in alliance with the monopolists. You can do it only when you take the workers into confidence. It is not the bureaucrats that have increased the profits in the public sector. It is the workers and we are proud of the workers that they have shown that the public sector can make profits and can increase the production provided they are given full right of participation in the management and in taking policy decisions. Then alone, we will be able to save the public sector and face the monopolists who are trying to ruin this country and challenging our public sector in this coun-

Sir, now, let us take the small scale industries We want to protect the small scale industries. I think this is our idea But, who fall under these small scale industries? For instance, you have raised the excise duty on beedis. This is an industry which is not well organised This is spread over the whole country. I would go to the extent of saying that it is a household industry.

SHRI N K. SANGHI (Jalore): It is the Finance Minister who has increased the duty.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: The beedi industry comes under them, I want to know, how are they going to protect the industry? They should support us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): She wants the Industries Minister to fight against the Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: What is the coordination?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you support, it is going to be a massive support.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESPANDE: Seventy-five per cent of the employees are women. Now, they have increased the excise duty on beedis. Why not catch also the cigarate manufacturers? There are big capitalists in this industry, in cigarette manuafcturing Look at the fun. The increase in the case of beedis is something like 60%, whereas, it is much less in the case of cigarette. Comparing the excise duty and tobacco duty, you find that they really want to shut down the industry. In addition, this gives rise to corrupt practices. It is only the beedies produced under brand names which are going to be taxed You are really asking all these manufacturers to give their brand names and then asking your men, whoever are in the organisation, to go into the checking part of it. If you are interested in employing many people, then, find out some other method, not this way. Really, the administrative cost is going to go up. In addition, what will happen is that it will lead to corrupt practices among our own Government servants Instead of that, I would like your Ministry to think seriously of protecting this beedi industry. If you want to really raise finances, please find out some other method. There are enough sources of finance wherefrom you can find money But, it should not be by imposing taxes on such things as powerlooms and handlooms. As regards the handloom industry, I think we have been to Shri Maurya so many times for enough supply of yarn to these handlooms and powerlooms. If you raise the taxes on it, this industry is going to be doomed I would request your Ministry to look into this matter and see that the bidi, powerloom and hondloom industries are protected.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Snuff is also there.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I forgot about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Snuff-taking is a dirty habit; it is a filthy habit.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: The monopolists in this country have not helped industrialisation of our country. We have tried other methods also. We allowed foreign capital to enter our industry in so many sectors. We did it in the drug industry. What is the net result? The whole industry is in the hands of multinational companies. You go through the Hathi Committe Report. It is high time these foreign-owned monopoly concerns in the pharmaceutical and drug industries were nationalised. Our public sector units at Pimpri and Rishikesh are quite capable of producing bulk drugs; we can also have formulations. We can fight these monopoly concerns in this industry.

I do not know why we are interested in inviting foreign capital in our own industries. For instance, we have found oil in Bombay High. I do not know whether the Minister is interested or Government is interested in inviting American companies. It is our own find: it is our own oil.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Russian capital?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: When Russians give you aid or loan, they do not attach strings to it. Here we go and ask the Americans. But there you are fighting against them on the Diego Garcia issue.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does oil come here?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: You are inviting them in your oil field.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it come here?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is needed for industry.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I am speaking about industry and what is our policy. I want to bring to their notice that this kind of vacillation is not going to help the Ministry.

In conclusion, I would like to mention a few things. I would speak mainly about the textile industry. You have taken

over some mills. It is a very good thing. But nationalise the industry. Do not wait until the millowners ruin all the mills and run away with the money to take them over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even that, how does it come in?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These mills should be brought under the National Textile Corporation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: The National Textile Corporation is under this Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) The policy is with them; the body is with us.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I have contacts with the textile mills in Bombay. I know they come under this Ministry. I would like the Minister to really think about nationalisation of these textile mills. then the nationalisation of the sugar industry and the cement industry also

AN HON. MEMBER What about the public distribution system?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: That should also be brought under the control of the Ministry There should be a proper public distribution system. Unless you have these things in your hands, you will not be able to face the monopolists.

Once again, I would like to tell the Minister: do not be guided by the hue and cry of Tatas and Birla in this country.

They never do the industrialisation of the country. It is only through the development and expansion of the public sector that we will be able to help our country. In fact you should nationalise all the 75 monopoly houses. Then and then alone we will be able to help the country; we should do so if we want to really help the country and bring down the prices. It is not by taxing and freezing our wages that you are going to bring down the prices. The moment you nationalise the monopoly concerns and also a few important industries like sugar, prices will come down. Whichever committee you may appoint, it will suggest that this industry should be nationalised. I should like to caution the Minister: do not try to put back the wheels of progress in this country by selling shares in the public sector concerns to the private sector. History and the people of this country will never forgive you if you do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must repeat the ritual of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs the Congress Members should not take more than ten minutes each. Shri Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की जो 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस मे दिया हुआ है :

"The Industrial Estates programme was started by the Government of India in 1955. According to the latest information of the 499 industrial estates 444 industrial estates and 9497 small scale units were reported functioning. These units had produced goods worth about Rs. 300 crores and provided employment to more than 1,38,000 persons. Out of 231 backward districts, industrial estates had been provided in 160 districts."

जब मैं इन सारे छोटे लघु उद्योगों की तरफ देखता हूं तो जो आप ने जाल बिछाया हुआ है उस की बड़ी प्रशंसा करता हूं। बहुत अच्छा काम है, छोटे छोटे उद्योग पनप रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे कभी कभी इस बात का दुख होता है कि हमारे राजस्थान में एक डायरेक्टोरेट आफ इंडस्ट्रीज है, और दूसरा आप का चल रहा है स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन। राजस्थान का अलग चल रहा है, उस का चेयरमैन अलग है। इंडस्ट्रियल माइन्स और मेटल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड अलग चल रहा है।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

इसी तरह से एस० आई० एस० आई०, एन० एस० आई० यह अलग चल रहे हैं। मतलब यह कि एक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को चलाने के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकार के और आप के कुल मिला कर 14 डिपार्टमेंट्स चल रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल मे जितनी इडस्ट्री नही पनपती है उस से ज्यादा आप के आदमी पनप रहे हैं, और उन में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मेहरबानी कर के आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्राज को बनाने के पहले अपने डिपार्टमेंट्स मे कोआर्डिनेशन कीजिये। कई हजार लोग जो इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग मे काम करते है उन के पास काम नही है। राजस्थान मे एक स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री चलाने के लिये एक छत के नीचे सब लोग नही बठते। एक आदमी को जमीन चाहिये तो उस के लिये दूसरी जगह जायगा, अगर उस को रा-मेटीरियल चाहिये तो स्टेट ट्रेडिग के पास अलग जायगा, टेक्नीकल ऐडवाइस के लिये उस को अलग विभाग मे जाना होगा। मेरे ख्याल से इडस्ट्री लगाने वाला जो व्यक्ति है, उस का तीन-चौथाई समय इन आफिसेज के चक्कर लगाने मे लग जाता है और बाकी जो एक चौथाई समय है, वह अपनी इंडस्ट्री मे लगा सकता है। इस तरह से उस का बहुत काफी समय बर्बाद चला जाता है। इसलिए जो लोग उद्योग लगाना चाहते है, उन का इतना ज्यादा समय बर्बाद नही जाना चाहिए। **"हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स"**, **"चूज योर ओन इंडस्ट्री"**, ये बडे अच्छे स्लोगन्स है और उन की तारीफ करनी चाहिए लेकिन **"हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स"** वाली जो इन की स्कीम है, वह कितनी सकसेसफुल हुई है, उस की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। कितने जोब्स दिए गए हैं और कितने इजीनियर्स एपाइन्ट हुए हैं और कितने उद्योग लगे, यह मंत्री जी देखें। कितनी यह स्कीम सफलीभूत हुई है? मै तो कहूंगा कि टोटल फैल्यार है। किस एरिया में इंडस्ट्री लगे, इस के बारे मे कौन एडवाइस देगा? इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट मे लोग जाते है तो वे कहते है कि हम जमीन नही दे सकते है। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की जितनी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टट्स हैं, उन को मै ने देखा है। अगर कोई इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं तो हवा पैदा कर दी जाती है लेकिन उन के लिए वहा पर वाटर की प्राब्लम है, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की प्राब्लम है, रा-मेटीरियल्स की प्राब्लम है। जो स्टेट ट्रेडिग कार्पोरेशन है, यह कितना महगा माल देती है। यह काआर्डीनेशन कैसे हो सकता है? इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सारी स्टेट मे एक महकमा होना चाहिए और एक छत के नीचे सारे आफिसेज होने चाहिए। सारे महकमे एक जगह नही है। अगर जमीन लेना है, तो बिल्कुल अलग डिपार्टमेंट मे जाना पडेगा, लोन लेना है, तो अलग डिपार्टमेंट मे जाना पडेगा और सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स मे काआर्डीनेशन नही है और इसीलिए आप की इडस्ट्रियल एस्टट्स पनप नही रही है और लघु उद्योगो मे प्रगति नही हो रही है।

मै आप को बताऊ कि मैं ने एक दिन एक एस० एम० आई से पूछा कि आप का क्या काम है। मै तीन दिन पहले अहमदाबाद मे था। मै ने वहा पर पूछा कि यह जो **"हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स"** का प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है, उस का डेटा क्या है, तो उस ने कहा कि हम को इस के बारे मे पूरी जानकारी नही है, मेहरबानी कर के आप गवर्नमेंट के पास जाए। मैं जानबूझकर उस डिपार्टमेंट मे गया तो वे कहने लगे कि हम पूरी बात आप को नहीं बता

सकते क्योंकि एलाटमेंट के लिए अलग कार्पोरेशन है और दूसरे महकमे भी हैं जो इस काम को देखते हैं। इस तरह से एक स्टेट मे पांच पांच, छः छः महकमे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के खुले हुए हैं और उन मे कोई काआर्डीनेशन नही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन मे काआर्डीनेशन होना चाहिए और एक छत के नीचे वे होने चाहिए।

पाई साहब कहते है कि हम उद्योगो को जल्दी मदद करना चाहते हैं लेकिन ऐसा हो नही रहा है और यह देख कर मुझे बडा दुख होता है कि उद्योग लगाने वाले जो जवान आदमी है, उन को डिपार्टमेंटो के चक्कर काटने पडते है और जिस तरह से वे बार बार अधिकारी लोगो के पास जाते है तो मै तो कहूगा कि इस से अच्छा तो मजदूरी करना है। पाई साहब मुझे क्षमा करेंगे और मै यह कहू कि ये अधिकारी लोग न तो अच्छे गाइड है, न फिलास्फर है और न यह टेक्नोक्रेट्स है। ये तो सिर्फ उद्योग लगाने मे आब्सटेकल्स क्रियेट करते है। आप के भाषण बहुत अच्छे हैं।

I cannot quote all your lectures and speeches that they should become the friends, philosophers and guides of the small scale industries

आज आप कह रहे है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन जल्दी कर देगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और मै भी इस को मानता हूं लेकिन आप का जो "हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स", "चूज योर इंडस्ट्री" और रूरल आर्टीशन प्रोग्राम, इन का क्या हुआ। मेरे दिमाग मे एक ही बात आती है कि इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट तब तक आगे नही बढ़ सकता है जब तक कि एक महकमा न हो जाए। गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया का डिपार्टमेंट वहां क्या काम करता है और उस की एडवाइस क्या है? रोड्स कौन बनाएगा यह पता नही है। जब इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनती है, तो बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर वहां पर चले जाते हैं और फूल-मालाएं पड जाती हैं और उद्घाटन हो जाता है। पलना एस्टेट बनी। 1959 में श्री मनुभाई शाह ने उस का उद्घाटन किया था। वहा क्या है? वहां रोड्स नही हैं, वहां लाइट नही है और वहां पर मजदूरो के रहने के लिए क्वार्टर्स नही है और वहा मजदूरों का शोषण होता है। अगर उन को रा-मैटीरियल मिलना है, तो पांच चक्कर या सात चक्कर जयपुर के न लगाएं, तो उन को रा-मैटीरियल नही मिलेगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज को बनाने से पहले आप सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स को एक कर दीजिए। अगर यह नही होता है तो मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज कैसे तरक्की करेगी। इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध मे जो कुछ कहा है, वह मै पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं:

"The Committee regret to note that barring four or five States the other States do not attach that much importance to the small-scale industry that it deserves. It is unfortunate that in some States funds allocated for the small-scale industries are diverted to some other purposes. The Committee would, therefore, urge Government to make concerted efforts to ensure that the development of the small-scale industries is given high priority by all States, particularly by the backward States"

बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स में कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज पनप गई। आज तक वहां पर इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बना नही है।

अब एक बडे ताज्जुब की बात है कि राजस्थान में जोधपुर, सुराई, आलोन तो बैकवर्ड हैं लेकिन पाली का

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

बीच का हिस्सा बैकवर्ड नहीं है (व्यवधान) यह मेरी कांस्टीग्यैन्सी है। पाली का उत्तरी, दक्षिणी, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हिस्सा बैकवर्ड है लेकिन बीच का हिस्सा बैकवर्ड नहीं है और इसलिए उस को कान्सेशन नहीं मिलेगा। इस का रीजन क्या है? मेरे ख्याल से कोई रीजन नहीं है।

अब आप ने कहा है कि हम गांव की तरफ जाएंगे। आप ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही। सारा कान्सेंट्रेशन शहरों में मत कीजिए और गावों में इंडस्ट्रीज को ले जाइए लेकिन मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में कुम्हारों को आप मदद दे रहे हैं? कितना लोन दिया है? सुनारों को, ब्लैकस्मिथ को कितना लोन दिया है? इस में एक बात जरूर है कि आप के इरादे बहुत नेक हैं और बिल्कुल दूध से धुले हुए हैं लेकिन इम्पलीमेंटेशन करने वाली जो मशीनरी है, उन से तो हम बहुत दूर रहें। हम जाते है तो पूछते हैं "क्यों आए हैं"? ग़लती हो गई जो उन के पास चले गये। एक छोटी इंडस्ट्री वाला अकबर होटल में ले जाता है, तो उस का काम बन जाता है। पाई साहब, मुझे क्षमा करें, मैं आप के सामने ऐसी बात कह रहा हूं लेकिन यह बात सही है कि अगर उन का स्वागत करते हैं, तो काम बन जाता है लेकिन हम चले जाएं, हम आप का स्लोगन ले कर जाएं "हैल्प योर इंडस्ट्री", तो कितनी हम को हैल्प मिलती है। अगर हम पाई साहब से कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं "स्टेट्स मस्ट काआपरेट" और जब स्टेट में जा कर कहते है तो वे कहते हैं कि एम० पी० राजस्थान के बड़े जोर से बोलने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए महाराष्ट्र को और दूसरी स्टेट्स को तो पैसा मिल जाता है लेकिन राजस्थान को नहीं मिलता है। स्टेट्स को जो लोन दिए जाते हैं उन में हमें सब से कम दिए गए हैं। जितनी भी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंज हैं वे जो लोन देती हैं उसकी लिस्ट आप देख लें, राजस्थान को सब स्टेट्स से कम लोन दिया गया हैं और महाराष्ट्र को सब से अधिक दिया गया है। बैकवर्ड एरियाज को लोन नहीं। इंटेंसिव कम्पेन आपने शुरू किया। बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन गांवों में बिजली नहीं रोड्स नहीं। जो इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स है वहां लेबर लाज नहीं। कम से कम आप एक किताब तो निकाल दें जिस में सभी डिटल्ज हों कि ये लेबर लाज हैं, यह लोन इस इस को मिल सकता है, इसकी शर्तें यह होंगी—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दस मिनट हो चुके है। अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री को बढ़ने मत दीजिये। ठीक है। आप भी यही चाहते है—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not I, but your Minister.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इंडस्ट्री वालों को बहुत तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है। पहले तो लाइसेंस ही नहीं मिलता है। रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने में उनको मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है। माडर्नाइजेशन करने, टैक्नोक्रेट्स से मिलने में, पता लगाने में बहुत सी दिक्कतें उनके सामने आती हैं। कोई ट्रस्टिड तथा सैल्फलैस वर्कज का आप अपने महकमे में सैल बना दें जो इंडस्ट्री वालों की मदद किया करे और सभी तरह की जानकारी उस सैल से इंडस्ट्री वाले प्राप्त कर सकें।

आप चार पांच मिनिस्टर हैं। पाली जिले से चार पांच आदमियों ने सिमेंट का कारखाना लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस मांगे लेकिन उनको नहीं मिले। मैं चाहता हूं कि कोओप्रेटिव बना करके आपके सामने इस हेतु आऊं और लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करूं। आप बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज और फेक्ट्रीज लगाते हैं। कितना सिमेंट का गोलमाल होता है, कितना ब्लैक में जाता है यह सब आप जानते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि सिमेंट की डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है। इसका कारखाना राजस्थान में और पाली में बन सकता है क्योंकि वहां रा-मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में अगर भारत में कोई सब से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है तो वह राजस्थान है। आपकी शुभ नजर उधर नहीं गई है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उधर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और वहां भी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज लगनी चाहिये।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): The Indian economy has hardly grown by one per cent in 1974-75. Industrial production has been virtually stagnating at the zero level during the last three or four years. The Government claims that production has gone up by three per cent in 1974-75, but it is equally true that the Report of this Ministry for the last year had predicted an industrial growth rate of eight to ten per cent in 1974-75. This particular situation can certainly convince us about the gap between the Ministry's promise and its actual performance. This particular situation has adversely affected our national objectives.

We have two major national objectives. One is for improving the employment potential of the economy. At the moment we are adding 11,000 unemployeds to the labour force everyday. In Haryana, which is supposed to be the most advanced State in the country, the State Government had advertised 18 vacancies and they received 22,000 applications. You can very well see the magnitude of the problem prevailing in the country. What is actually happening on the industrial front? Retrenchment and lay-off is the order of the day.

Secondly, the major national objective for the country is to attain economic *swaraj*, to attain self-generating economy. But if you see, during the last 27 years since we have attained political freedom, our indebtedness has crossed the staggering figure of Rs. 10,000 crores. The Government claims that exports are growing and they are growing at the rate of 40 per cent. But the actual position is that the trade gap is growing at Rs. 1000 crores a year. We are not able to make any dent so far as our national objectives are concerned. It is really a serious problem. I think, the Government of the day must ponder seriously as to in which direction it is going. I say, the economy is deteriorating every day rather than making any progress in any direction.

There is a lot of controversy about public and private sectors. I would like to submit that the public sector has come to stay. It is good that the public sector has made some profits as well. But it has not yet been able to show the desired results because of heavy constraints of capital resources and operational inefficiency. But the private sector has also not been able to grow because of deliberate restrictive policies, because of ideological inhibitions. Neither the public sector nor the private sector has been able to grow Why? According to me, both the public and the private sectors constitute the national economy. They are complementary to each other. But what the Government is doing is to make them function as two warring factions in water-tight compartments. They should actually cooperate with each other.

As regards the role of the public sector, nobody in the country is interested to dilute it or to amend the Industrial Policy Resolution. The mixed economy is an ideal which must be given a fair trial. In the capitalist countries, the *laissez-faire* economies have begun to have the socialist structure while the communist countries have begun to pursue the capitalist tools

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

and techniques. Therefore, the mixed economy is an ideal system which must be given a fair trial. But I would like to submit that the mixed economy is neither kicking nor picking. It is wrong to assume that the mixed economy is showing results. The real situation is that the mixed economy is threatened with total extinction. It is so much mixed up and it is a muddled economy for the simple reason that it has produced poor results during the last five years

What has happened in the last five years? Industrial production has fallen by almost two-thirds; registered unemployment has risen by over 5 millions; the rupee has lost 40 per cent of its purchasing power; the gross national income in real terms has remained stagnant and the *per capita* income has declined by 2½ per cent. This is the picture we have in this country after having attained political freedom during the last 27 years.

In this situation, the Prime Minister often accuses the Opposition for exploiting the economic crises. I want to ask the Prime Minister. Does she expect the Opposition to remain as a silent spectator when the people, particularly, the poor people are suffering so hard and so much? In my own constitutuency, today, in Moradabad, there is no water and there is no electricity. What to talk of setting up an industry After all, we are a democratic country. We are not a communist country where only one-party system functions Here, in this country, I think, the Prime Minister should appreciate the role of Opposition in a democratic country and she should better encourage the Opposition to champion the causes of the poor people, rather than dubbing them for exploiting the situation or sabotaging or disrupting the economic situation.

The Prime Minister has been found saying at various conferences and seminars that she is opposed to growth if it is at the cost of social justice. It is very unfortunate for this country and also for the Prime Minister that she refuses to appreciate that growth alone pampers, encourages and ensures social justice. There can be no social justice if there is no growth. This is the point which this Government has not been able to appreciate. When they talk of social justice, they try to pull down growth. That means, the Government tries to follow anti-production policies which are largely responsible for the economic stagnation today.

At the moment, there is an impression as if the ruling clique has a vested interest in poverty, unemployment and total dependence on one or the other power blocs There is a very wide gap in promise and performance which has resulted in a loss of credibility on the part of this Government The Government claims that anti-inflationary measures have brought down prices from 31 to 8.2 per cent in two years. This is correct But it is equally true that mere regulation of money supply, at best, can ensure price stability for a short duration. It is a short-term measure If you are really interested to contain inflationary pressures, you must do something on supply front What are we doing on supply front? That is what I want to ask the Government. What is the long-term policy to raise production, to raise the economic growth rate. So long we do not raise the growth rate and maximise production, I can assure the Government that price stability will remain a temporary phenomenon or just a wishful thinking Hyperinflation has taken the form of stagflation. The recession is showing ugly signs Its unintended side-effects are of a major character

We see accumulation of stocks in various industries There is accumulation of 400,000 tonnes of stocks with steel mills There is a fall in demand for other items, like, aluminium, cement and copper. All this really shows that we are very much within the limits of recession. All other industries manufacturing capital goods have been suffering badly There is hardly any demand for any of the capital goods. All the capital goods industries have very few orders on hand. Even the consumer goods industries, like, jute, cotton and sugar, etc., are in doldrums.

There are two major industries which determine the upward or the lower trend on the industrial front. These are textile and automobile industries. I will say a few words about automobile industry which is so vital to the economy. That provides 12 per cent to the total gross national product: provides Rs. 2,000 crores

as revenues to the Exchequer and provides employment to 9.5 million people. This particular industry which is so vital to the economy at the moment has found itself in doldrums. Only one automobile unit which has a capacity of 30,000 cars in a year is manufacturing only 1400 cars a month but it cannot sell more than 900 cars. This unit is losing Rs. 50 lakhs every month.

The situation in West Bengal today as has been described by Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, is so explosive that more than 400 factories are laying off staff in Calcutta alone. But the Central Government is a silent spectator though the State Chief Minister seems to be greatly disturbed at the situation. Why is it so? Why are we not able to create a demand? What are the factors responsible for it? Has the Government gone into it? Though there are several factors, I see that the fiscal policy is the real culprit.

The total tax on a car is as high as Rs. 17,000, while a car is available for Rs. 34,000. The expenditure on the maintenance of a car comes to about Rs. 2000 a month because the tax on petrol alone has gone up by 500 per cent. The Government does not do anything either to reduce the excise duty on car or to reduce the excise duty on petrol. In these circumstances, we cannot really go very far in reviving the economy, at least in this sector.

Similarly, there is an anomalous situation which now prevails and which has virtually paralysed the entire economy. There is unutilised capacity on the one hand and glut of output on the other. I am happy that Mr. Pai who is known to be a man of very many ideas, who is a dynamic Minister and who thinks in terms of going in for rapid industrial development has predicted that the industrial growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent will take place during the next year. But I am afraid the hon. Minister may have just wishful thinking for the simple reason that he has not gone into the problems which have inhibited the industrial growth. What are the factors responsible for industrial stagnation today? Shortage of transport, coal and other infrastructure items, responsible for the slowing down of industrial growth, are not showing better results. Inadequacy of power is the major constraint. We see that in Haryana, in Faridabad, for the last two months, the industries are not working to their full capacity; the manufacturers did not know at what time the power would be switched off, with the result that there was a great loss. The wheels of industry are grinding to a halt today. The shortage of both long term and short term funds and risk capital are the biggest problem of the industry. Credit squeeze has resulted in production squeeze.

I am really sorry that the Prime Minister has tried to compare credit liberalisation with deficit financing. Selective liberalisation of credit to such industries which are entirely productive, can hardly be described as deficit financing. Of course, liberalisation of credit for speculative hoarding and where there are large inventories cannot be recommended. If there is selective liberalisation of credit, I am sure, it can go a long way in accelerating the pace of industrial growth.

I will mention five measures which, to my mind, are vital for reviving the economy in the field of industry: one, downward revision of interest rates; two, higher debt equity ratio: three, withdrawal of the present day dividend freeze; four, incentives for revival of the capital market; and five, dual pricing policy.

Today we are interested in seeing that the economy is revived. But how are we going to revive the economy? How are we going to meet the challenge of inflation? How are we going to have a growth rate? At the moment, Government should really apply its mind in terms of development of medium technology. Medium technology is the need of the hour. If this country is to be developed, if we have to provide employment to the educated unemployed, we must develop medium technology. Medium technology is the answer to the problems of the country. Whatever we have done in Haryana is a pointer in that direction. Japan and Germany have grown as major industrial giants because of medium technology. If you really want to develop medium technology on an all India basis, you must provide easy credit, cheap raw materials and cheap electricity, and I do not see any reason why a common man, a small man cannot set up some sort of a medium technology.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

If you really want to meet the challenge of inflation, mass production of wage goods is the answer We need to produce consumer goods at a large level, at a mass level, and if it can be done through the process of medium technology, nothing like that I, for one, believe that the production of wage goods should be reserved for medium technology Medium technology should develop and should grow at such a fast pace in this country that we should really be in a position to say that the problem of unemployment in this country could be solved. That is one of our national objectives. All our planning, all our economic thinking, all our ideas, will have little meaning if a large number of people in this country continue to be added to the category of unemployed and create law and order problem in the country The real problem of this country today is to provide employment to our educated young men

Large scale and rapid industrialisation is the key to economic prosperity. At the moment I feel that, if the economy could grow at the rate of eight to ten per cent a year, the industrial growth rate can certainly be raised at the rate of 18 to 20 per cent a year 18 to 20 per cent a year is very much within our reach The production in the country needs to be multiplied to meet the demands of 100 crores of people by the end of this Century We must have a long term perspective By the end of this Century, the population of this country will reach the figure of 100 crores And we have to think in terms of raising various industrialised items on that basis I feel that India must produce and must have a prospective plan to produce at least 700 million tonnes of steel, about 4,000 million tonnes of oil, 40 million motor cars, and 10 million trucks Similarly, we should plan in terms of having 50,000 million yards of cloth production Sugarcane production should cross 3.25 crore metric tonnes These are the targets we should set before us and achieve if we really want that poverty in this country should be eradicated

Modern technology, put no limits to production. Large-scale moderately priced production will set in a chain reaction of increased demands being met by expanding production The vast population, hungry for goods, must be turned into an unlimited consumption market and an efficient working force. This country is known for its creative genius. The whole thing is that this creative genius needs to be harnessed and a fuller and freer expression of this creative genius will certainly go a long way in showing the results and make the country prosperous.

If these things are done and done in the right direction, I really do not see any reason why we should not be able to realise our national objectives.

I have great faith in the leadership of Mr. Pai who is at the helm of affairs, but somehow or the other I have found him too good to deliver the goods. At the same time, the real situation is that the goods must be delivered That is the crux of the whole situation That is how the nation will test and judge Mr. Pai and on which the industrial recovery depends

SHRIMATI V IEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi) I am greatful to you for giving me time to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I shall limit my observations to the problems facing the small scale sector of our industrial activity

It would be relevant if I first deal with the match industry of which about 90% of units are located in my constituency This industry alone is providing bread to more than two lakh families in my area But, unfortunately, I must mention, this industry to-day is facing a total extinction due to two main reasons First is the utter apathy on the part of the authorities and the second is the acute shortage and non-availability of essential raw materials

Allow me, Sir to give an illustration of the employment potential of this industry. The railways which are the biggest public sector undertaking in the country, employ about 15 lakhs of people with an investment of Rs. 5,000 crores. But the match industry which has only Rs. 5 crores investment employs more than 3 lakhs persons The turn-over of the small scale match industry annually is of the order of Rs. 45

crores and the industry contributes Rs. 18 crores to the public exchequer every year as Central exicse duty.

60% of the country's requirements of matches are met by thousands of small scale manufacturers in the hand-made match units scattered all over the country. It is surprising how they have survived all these years in competition with the monopoly mechanised sector. The Western India Match Company, Bombay, known as WIMCO, is having its factories in various convenient centres with a wide network of distribution outlets. This foreign concern meets the remaining 40% of the country's requirements. This is a Swedish company operating in 110 countries. I say this to emphasize that this company's production pattern is highly sophisticated with automatic machinery and equipment. I will now relate the unenviable plight of the small scale match industry.

The major producer of potassium chlorate, the basic chemical required for the match industry is the WIMCO, accounting for 75% of the output in the country The huge production is consumed by themselves. The small scale industry meeting 60% of the requirements of the nation is depending upon the 25% of potassium chlorate produced by the Mettur Chemicals and Travancore Chemicals of Alwaye. Unfortunately, the Mettur Chemicals could not produce it because of the acute power shortage in Tamil Nadu.

The Travancore Chemicals' distribution system is not at all fair. The joint sector unit for producing the basic raw material has not yet gone on steam for want of power. Unless 600 tonnes of Chlorate is imported within a month and supplied immediately the entire small-scale industry will be extinct creating unemployment to lakhs of people.

In this context I want to say one thing. I thank Mr. T. A. Pai and his able team has now cleared the import of 300 tonnes of chlorate and they are further examining the additional import through STC. So, I thank hon. Minister on behalf of the match industries which are mainly situated in my constituency.

Another raw material required is red phosphorus. The indigenous producer is not able to meet even 50% of the requirements of the match industry. On account of this acute shortage during the last 2 years the open market price has gone up sky-high. There is urgent need for importing the necessary quantities of red phosphorus if the small-scale match industry is to survive.

The requirement by the handmade sector of about 5000 tonnes of blue match paper is not being met though it is produced within the country. If the Government is true to its profession of sympathy for the small-scale sector, the big producers of paper must be statutorily compelled to supply this paper to the small-scale sector or the Government should earmark it and supply the same to the small industry.

The industry is facing a crisis in its requirements of soft wood timber also. The WIMCO has spread its net far and wide in the country for meeting its requirements of soft timber. It buys in Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. The small sector has been left high and dry in regard to its requirements of soft-wood timber. The classical example that can be given here is 'the shark eating the small fish'. As I may not be able to give a complete list of problems facing the small match units, I would request the hon. Minister, Shri T. A. Pai, to consider sympathetically the memoranda submitted by the Sattur Small Match Producers' Association, the Chamber of Match Industries Sivakasi and the five small match producers' industrial cooperative societies and take immediate action on their requests. I also request the hon. Minister to use his good offices with his colleague in charge of Finance, who has a wide knowledge about the industry, for enlarging the difference in central excise duty between the mechanised sector and handmade sectors of this industry from the present 30 paise to 2 Rs. per gross, so that the small units may survive and provide basic amenities to the vast number of people engaged in the industry. Similarly for encouraging exports, setting up of a council can also be thought of.

On 19-8-74, under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industry a meeting was held in which the

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small scale match manufacturers, the producers of the raw materials and Director, Tamilnadu SIDCO had taken part. The producers of raw material had agreed to certain common course of action in the interest of small scale match industries. But as usual with such discussion, unfortunately, so far the problems of the small-scale units have not been solved. I would request hon. Minister to look into the matter and find out where the whole thing has been blocked against the interests of the small man.

Another serious problem faced by the small match industrialists is that they are to run from pillai to post from Sivakasi to Madras, Madras to Delhi, Delhi to Bombay, Bombay to Punalur, Punalur to Alwaye, for one thing or the other.

I would like to suggest constitution of a small-scale Industrial Development Bank with branches in all the State Capitals so that the financial and raw material requirements of the small sector are met to a great extent. The small-scale industries cells in the nationalised banks are not functioning effectively

Sir, as you are aware of the power scarcity throughout the country it is said that this crisis will continue for a decade to come. In order to tide over this, the Government must set up an industrial unit in the State sector for manufacturing small generators so that they can be supplied to the small-scale sector which is being crippled from all sides, namely, want of raw materials, want of power and want of finance due to the general credit squeeze

And at the same time, I am also happy that the Minister has created a 'speed cell' and a 'special cell' to look after the problems of the country and make immediate arrangements. I am told to-day that Hindustan Photo films will get their power without any cut. I am also told for match and other industries, requirements of wagons are completely met with by the Government.

The other day on the 19th of this month Shri A. P. Sharma made a statement in Hyderabad that the Centre would be setting up 1,60,000 small scale units during the Fifth Plan. If the existing units cannot be protected from various problems which I have narrated above, I wonder whether the 1,60,000 units target during the Fifth Plan will at all be achieved. When numerous problems of various existing small-scale units are remaining unsolved, I don't know how the government will be able to back the new ones.

I have gone through the 1974-75 report of the Small Scale Industries Project programmes which is in operation in 49 projects areas during the past 11 years. It was decided in December, 1970 that this programme should be further extended to cover the entire country within a period of 15 -20 years. It is also stated in this annual report that 57 districts were taken up for the Fifth Plan. In order to cover the entire country 57 more districts are to be covered under the project. After the discussion in December, 1970, only 5 districts have been brought under the RIP during this four and a half years. At this rate, to cover the entire country under the RIP programme, the government may take another 50 to 100 years and not 15 to 20 years, as has been stated in the annual report of small-scale industries, 1974 and 1975

I only wish to sound a word of caution that the government should not raise the hopes of rural people by painting a too optimistic picture in the annual reports.

In Tamil Nadu, Thriunelveli, Salem, Chingleput Districts have been covered under the Rural Industries Project Programme In the second batch, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri Districts are to be covered. I would request hon. Minister to take immediate action in setting up the R.I.Ps in the aforesaid two districts which have been repeatedly worst hit by droughts. I would like to know whether the 27 taluks in Tamilnadu which have been declared as backward areas, will be covered by the R.I.Ps. On broad matters of economic policy the broad basic objectives of planning in this country are economic development and social welfare. The establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, the removal of poverty and reduction in income disparities are the major social goals that we have set for ourselves. The cooperative movement basically represents

synthesis of socialistic aspirations and democratic social order. In my view our success in building up a social order which seeks to harmonize individual initiative with social equity is exactly proportionate to the rate and coverage of the growth of cooperative movement. In cooperative movement, we have a structural frame in which individual enterprises can be organised in relation to social needs. In terms of socio-political significance, cooperative movement porvides the cornerstone of our effort to build a free but equitable social order. But, Sir, in this context, I regret to say that the cooperative industrial service societies in match industry and, at the same time, in different industries, have not at all been patronized by our Government.

So, in achieving these objectives of planning, the cooperatives have an important role to play. This is primarily because cooperative movement symbolises popular participation without which no phasing could have any meaning. It also signifies decentralisation of socio-economic efforts at micro levels relating to the physical needs of masses of people. Actually, it is the national effort at the micro levels which is more direct, more purposeful, more effective and so more satisfying. Elimination of economic exploitation by middlemen is inherent in this concept. I am gratified to note that during the last two decades the cooperatives have diversified their activities and are now a force to reckon with in almost all fields of economic activity except large industrial units.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, I am thankful to you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall be thankful to you if you conclude now.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Sir, I am concluding within a minute. I expect that under the stewardship of Mr. T. A. Pai, the manifold problems of the small scale industries will be solved so that the ideas and ideals of Gandhiji for rural uplift can be achieved to a great extent. With these words, I conclude and I support the demands.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN, (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words in respect of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development has been mainly concerned with regulating the industrial development. Such regulations may be necessary in the interest of planning in the establishment of industries. But, the regulations that we have had so far had stifled the industries in various States of our country and promoted unnecessary centralisation leading to massive corruption in the centre. This has also made a mockery of citizens' rights to participate in the industrial growth. Happily, there is some appreciable change for the better very recently. The hon. Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies has exhibited a sense of realism and has initiated measures to obviate the needs of citizens coming from distant Kanyakumari district to get industrial licence up to one crore of rupees. This is the plea of the Tamil Nadu Government for the last seven years. Sir, inflation has gone up by 30% now. The hon. Minister should have taken these measures some seven years back. Some five years back, the investment needed for setting up an industry was Rs. 20 lakhs. Now, it would be in the order of Rs. one crore. Industrial costs have gone up like anything beyond any one's control. My plea is that the hon. Minister must have the guts and gumption to declare that industrial licences up to Rs. 15 crores can be issued by the State Governments. It would then stimulate the industrial development in different parts of the country. All industries requiring indigenous technical know-how and machinery with a small amount of Rs. 15 lakhs of foreign exchange could be delicensed. Sir, the other day also, in reply to a question put by me, the hon. Minister has said that about 1,300 licences have been issued and that he would consider the request made by me. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point when indigenous technical know-how and machinery are required for industries in India.

Sir, the latest thinking in the Lima Conference is that industry and agriculture should receive equal attention. The most stumbling block here, to quote the words of Dr. Minhas, is the 'Stalinist model of

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planning' that we have adopted. As a result, we have neglected the infrastructure so necessary for industries to expand and to flourish. Power cuts have been imposed in UP, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. For all this, I hold the Central Government responsible. Had they diverted resources for the erection of power projects, we would not have been in this mess. I want to ask of the Minister of Industrial Development: what industrial development can you have when your industries are starved of power? The number of mandays lost due to powercuts is equal to the workdays lost in strikes. Of course, the mandays lost due to powercuts do not strike the headlines in the press like the workdays lost due to employees' strike. Industrial development will be a myth if an integrated approach is not made to stabilise the generation of power which is a fundamental requirement of all industrial development.

I should like to remind this House that the Tamil Nadu Government passed a unanimous resolution requesting the Union Government to hasten quickly the second mine cut at Neiveli. As a result of the indecisive stand of the Central Government, Tamil Nadu had lost about Rs. 400 crores worth of manufactured goods due to powercuts apart from the employment potentialities lost. At the time when the Tamil Nadu Government requested the Centre to implement the Neiveli second mine cut, the cost was only Rs. 28 crores. Today even according to the admission of the Central Government, it would be of the order of Rs. 82 crores. But I say: better late than never.

It appeared in the press that the hon. Minister has already negotiated with the Minister of Petroleum and has got more allotment of diesel to diesel engines already owned by consumers. This is a welcome approach. I would also request the Minister to procure more number of diesel engines and supply them to consumers on a hire purchase basis. This would definitely improve industry wherever it has been set up. I would also request the hon. Minister to consider the following things. In regard to regional development, we have today a new Kashmiri presiding over the Planning Commission. In this country, to quote the words of Shakespeare, 'an Amreth to an Amreth succeeds'. What his competency is to deal with these problems is a matter of debate. The Planning Commission has not devoted any attention to regional development at all. Had it done so, we would have had an entirely new approach in strengthening the infrastructure and creating a certain proportion of excess capacity of industries like power and communication. Lack of power affects both the public and private sectors; it also increases the unit cost.

I welcome Shri Pai's pragmatic approach in regard to the public sector undertakings of the Central Government. I wish that he is enabled to put through his plan of associating private capital with the central public sector undertakings which are in urgent need of such blood transfusion in spite of Rs. 3500 crores of investment. But certain Congress Party members overflowing with a pseudo-ideology are out for Shri Pai's head. I am happy that the Prime Minister has given them a drubbing in the meeting of the CPP.

I would like to emphasise here the need for associating the States also with this process of refurbishing the central undertakings. Governments of the States in which these undertakings are located must have a financial interest in them. The IFCs of the States must be permitted to invest in central public undertakings in those States. For example, if the Tamil Nadu Government has some financial stake in the Madras Fertilisers in Madras, its management will be more careful and will not show any affront to the State Government.

On the 9th of April when a question was asked by me in this House the hon. Minister said that the Central Government had neither asked the States to invest money nor had any State Government come forward to invest money on public sector undertakings. I should request the Minister that in future if any such scheme is drafted, he should ask the State Governments also to subscribe to the share capital of the public sector undertakings. It is a joke to talk of participation in planning and regional development at grass root level when power, initiative and decision and all such matters are concentrated

in the Centre. There should be a dialogue with the State Governments to regionalise industrial development. Under the wise helmsmanship guidence of Mr. T. A. Pai for the first time the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Central Government had been allowed to breath some fresh air. The other day in reply to a question the hon. Commerce Minister said that nearly three lakhs of licences were issued per annum and some lapses are bound to be there. Similarly, if the Industrial Development and Regulation Act has to be implemented in utter disregard of the existing industrial scene, naturally there will be industrial imbalance in the country. Maharashtra and West Bengal have got the first and second place respectively in having the largest number of industrial concerns. Andhra Pradesh Kerala, Mysore and Tamilnadu are starved of such central undertakings. The Instrumentation unit which has been coming up in Palghat has not seen the light of the day. As ex-chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, the hon. Minister while presiding over a meeting said that the LIC was not at all helping deserving people in respect of credit facilities. We congratulate him because being a Minister, he indicates the lapses wherever they are. I understand that there is a special secretariat for the Birlas, or for Tatas, just to get credit from the LIC within 24 hours. For a man like me, or you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for getting a loan for the construction of a house it takes about 6 to 8 months. Wherever there are such important Projects finance from the public financial institutions should be sanctioned. The House knows that the Integral Coach Factory is located at Perambur. I do not know why the Railway Board is setting up an industrial unit near Bangalore for manufacturing components. Would it have been improper if this unit had been located in Perambur?

I should like the hon. Minister to lay down guidelines for setting up a Central undertaking. The parent policy of our hon. Minister T. A. Pai has paved the way for some relaxation in the commerce policy. Credit goes to the hon. Minister for Industry, equally to the Minister of Commerce. Right from the First Plan the public sector undertakings had not shown any profit. After the assumption of the office by our hon. Industries Minister, they have turned the corner and about 15—60 per cent of the public sector undertakings have now earned a profit of Rs. 150 crores. It is a good sign. I should like the hon. Minister to encourage such public sector undertakings so that more profits can be earned.

Even our Finance Minister, when he was earlier in charge of industries, tried his level best, but it has brought a gloomy picture all around.

15.00 HRS.

The Secretariat for Industrial Application is always a negative body. It turns down the application even for minor lapses. If some information is not given in the application, it is turned down. The minister should make the SIA a positive body instead of its being a negative body. It need not apply restrictive practices. Let it be liberal in allowing the applications.

In respect of the DGTD, I am told that things are manipulated. A committee will have to be appointed to review the position of the SIA and DGTD.

About the car industry, already 16,000 to 17,000 workers are laid off. What are we going to do about it? The prices of cars have gone up. About scooter industry, my own friends who got allotments of scooters have taken them back to the distributors for replacement of parts. Scooters are sub-standard and do not give good service. The minister should see that the distributors replace good standard parts. The ancillary industries for scooters are also manufacturing only substandard products. The minister should see that the ancillary industries manufacture good products, because that is an industry which is very essential for the scooters.

We have celebrated the silver jubilee of our independence, but the paper cost has gone up. One ream costs Rs. 92. Because of this, the prices of text-books and exercise books have also gone up and are beyond the reach of the poor students. An early action has to be taken in this regard.

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When the Minister assumed office, he assured that 80% of the capacity in the cement industry will be utilised. For about three months, this was honoured. Thereafter cement is not within the reach of the common man at all. Though adequate steel is available, a genuine builder of the common man at all. Though adeget cement.

The Minister in charge of Civil Supplies, Shri A. C. George, is young, energetic and exotic. When the super bazar movement was initiated, it was showing good progress, but the Delhi Super Bazar has failed. In Tamil Nadu, the Kamadhenu and other Super Bazar are successful. I request the Minister to eradicate corruption in the super bazar. Corruption starts from the purchases side. Instead of buying the materials only from cooperatives, the super bazar people buy it from the middlemen, who raise the prices. Even scarce materials like atta are not available to the genuine consumers. Undercounter business is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They must go to Tamil Nadu and have a look.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: I request the Minister to look into the corrupt practices in the super bazar.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Industries and Civil Supply for the performance of the 15 public sector undertakings under his Ministry employing 15 lakhs of labour and 50,000 managers, which has been remarkably good, especially since Shri T. A. Pai took over the portfolio of this Ministry, though some of our colleagues do criticise the policies of his Ministry, which is rather unfair on their part, as we are committed to a mixed economy. I do not agree with some of the members who say that production has not gone up. It is rather unfortunate on their part to make such charges.

The automotive industry at present is showing a trend of growth in tractors, commercial vehicles, scooters, mopeds and motor cycles. But the pricing policy of the automotive ancillary sector needs the immediate attention of the Government.

The Scooters India plant at Lucknow has started producing scooters, which are now on the roads, and the working of the plant under the present management is commendable. They have got export orders to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. I do not agree with the hon. Member who just now complained that the quality of the material used by them is sub-standard. He should go and see it for himself. I have seen it. They do not use sub-standard material. Their scooters are better than those some other companies.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: I am using that scooter.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The prices of cars have almost doubled since 1971. Government should check it by introducing some method, or the managements of the private sector plants should be taken over by Government in the national interest.

There is a general demand from the industries in the small scale sector that the levy of one per cent excise duty on manufactured goods should be withdrawn. Otherwise, instead of adding to Government revenue, it may lead to more corruption because factories which are employing less than 50 persons and run with power are exempted; similarly, factories not using power and employing upto 99 persons are also exempted. It may so happen that the small scale industries may misuse these exemptions. In order to avoid such malpractices and discourage corruption, I would request the Minister to take up this matter with the Finance Minister and see to it that this levy does not apply to the small scale industries.

Now the limit for a small scale industry is a capital of Rs. 7½ lakhs. Keeping in view the all-round price increase of machinery and equipment, I would suggest that this limit should be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs with immediate effect. The nationalised banks should give loans to genuine registered small scale units in their respective States.

Though the performance of most of the public sector plants is satisfactory, the performance of the Indian Standard Wagon

and Burn Company should be improved further by injecting fresh blood in these plants.

It is heartening to learn from the Minister of State, Shri A. P. Sharma, that there would be at least one small scale industry for every seven villages in the country by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. I may say here that my State of Bihar, from where the Minister of State also comes, is not only rich in natural resources but has also abundant raw materials for setting up many small scale industries. It has also idle man power, but yet small scale industries have not taken roots in that State. Many small units set up during the last few years have either flopped or are languishing. The Government should learn a lesson from what has happened in the past and realise that the first requirement is to remove the bottleneck.

No private sector or public sector plant should be allowed to expand unless it produces to its full rated capacity first, for a certain period, because what is happening at present in the private sector car and scooter manufacturing units is that they are kept at the lowest production rate to create an artificial shortage and thus make profit. This should not be allowed to happen.

I would request for more and more employment to the people belonging to the backward classes of the country, who are the real sufferers, because they do not get justice in the matter of employment in the private sector plants. So, they should be given employment in the public sector industries of the country.

I would also suggest that the Government should introduce courses in business enterprise in the educational institutions throughout the country and train students to get themselves self employed, instead of getting into the trap of law breaking elements and spoil their lives.

Now that Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have become the new States of India, to start with, the Government should establish small and medium scale industries and later major industries suited to these areas, because these are the most backward areas from the industrial point of view and need all sort of development schemes.

There are many industries in the private sector which are producing below their licensed capacity, for example, Telco in Jamshedpur. These plants should run three shifts instead of two shifts to reach the rated capacity of production. Telcos manufacture commercial vehicles which are in great demand in the country and abroad.

I have no hesitation in saying that a backward State like Bihar cannot develop unless the Centre takes the initiative to build up the proper infrastructure. The heads of industrial development authorities are not technical people, but magistrates and SDOs, who do not know the ABC of industries, who know only to pass orders, right or wrong. On account of this the small scale industries in the State suffer. The State Governments should be properly guided by the Centre in the establishment of the right type of small-scale industries. Even loans are not granted by the nationalised banks to the small scale industries. In fact, they have recently withdrawn all the facilities granted in the past. Sir, I would submit that industries cannot be run in this way.

Even though there are still ghost registration of non-existing small scale industries throughout the country, no action is taken by the Government except-ing giving us replies to questions in Parliament.

Many times questions have been raised in Parliament about the Coca Cola Export Corporation, which is 100 per cent. an American Company. Crores of rupees go out of the country in the form of profit or payment for the price formula. I do not understand why the Government is not putting a stop to that. On an initial investment of Rs. 6.5 lakhs, they have been able to draw Rs. 12 crores, apart from creating a huge reserve in India. In this way a day may come when the wealth of the entire nation is drained away, because we do not receive any material in return for the remittance and repatriation. Serious thought should be given to this problem without any loss of time.

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi.]

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supply for the year 1975-76.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले जो सरकारी रपट है, उस के पहले एक दो वाक्यों को देखा जाए, तो सरकार की तरफ से ये उम्मीद के वाक्य लिखे गये हैं कि पिछले साल के मूकाबले में इस साल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कुछ तरक्की हुई हैं और बताया गया है कि आने वाले जो 8, 9 महीने हैं पिछेले से ले कर अब तक के, इन में 2.3 परसेन्ट की तरक्की होने की उम्मीद है जबकि पिछले साल इन्हीं दिनों 0.6 फी सैंकड़ा की तरक्की हुई थी। अब हमारा ख्याल यह है कि इस तरह से रपट दे कर यह सरकार देश को ही धोखा नहीं देगी बल्कि इस सारे सदन को भी धोखा देगी क्योंकि औद्योगिक उत्पादन की जो चीजें हैं उन के बारे में देश की आम जनता की भूख किस हिसाब से बढ़ी है, उस हिसाब से आप को अपने उत्पादन की रपट देनी चाहिए।

नं० 2 बात यह है कि जो आप के पड़ोस के मुल्क हैं उन के यहां किस हिसाब से औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उस हिसाब से भी अमाप को अपनी रपट देनी चाहिए, नहीं तो पड़ोसी देशों के मुकाबले में, आम जनता की जरूरतों के मूकाबले में हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन पिछले साल के मुकाबले में तो बढ़ सकता है लेकिन इन दो दृष्टिकारों से रेंगता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है जो कि हम समझते हैं कि मंत्री जी ने बताने में उस को छिपाने की साजिश की है। उनहोंने आगे चल कर कहा है कि असल में क्षमता और उत्पादन के जो रिश्ते है, वे थोड़े दोषपूर्ण हो गये हैं। हमारे साथ में भगीरथ भंवर बैठें हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि उन के इलाके में झाबुआ में फोसफेट के लिए सर्वे हो रहा है और वहां पर वह मिल रहा है लेकिन उर्वरक का कारखाना ये खोलेंगे जा कर फूलपुर इलाहाबाद में जहां पर कोई फोसफेट जैसी चीज नहीं मिलती। वहां से इस को ढोहकर लाना पडेगा और दूसरे ढ़ंग से सफ़ाई करनी होगी। इसलिए जब आप क्षमता की बात करते हैं तो इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जहां पर जो चीज आसानी से उपलब्ध है, वहा पर कारखाना खोलने के बारे में आप को सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब अंग्रेज यहां पर आया तो समुद्र के रास्ते से आया और जिस इलाके में वह पहली बार आया उस इलाके मे उस ने अपना रोजगार और व्यापार-उद्योग शुरु कर दिया और वे इलाके आम तौर से औद्योगिक इलाके बन गये और उन के औद्योगिक बनने के कारण जो कोई भी उद्योग खुलते थे वे उन इलाकों के आसपास खुलते थे और ये इलाके समुद्र के किनारे वाले इलाके होते थे। इस तरह से बीच वाले इलाकों की औद्योगिक तरक्की रुक गई। आज जो क्षेत्रीय विषमता की बात कही जाती है, यह कोई आज की नहीं है बल्कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने की है और मध्य प्रदेशों वाले लोग क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के ख़िलाफ़ हल्ला मचाने लगे थे, इसलिए अंग्रेजों ने उन को यह सजा दी कि वहां पर कोई उद्योग, नहीं लगे और आजादी मिलने के बाद इस मध्य भाग के लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री का पद मिल गया, तो यह क्षेत्रीय विषमता बनी रही

और तट वाले लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी की पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और उद्योगों पर झपट्टा मार कर अपने नीचे कर लिया और मध्य भाग के लोगों को यानी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को, बिहार के लोगों को और मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को वे लोग यह कह दिया करते थे कि तुम्हें तो प्रधान मंत्री मिला हुआ है इसलिए तुम्हें वे नहीं मिलने चाहिए। इस तरह से इन लोगों ने सारे उद्योग चाहे एल० आई० सी० से कर्जा ले कर और चाहे किसी और दूसरे तरीके से अपने अधिकार में कर लिये और तरक्की करते चले गये और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग मध्य प्रदेश के लोग प्रधान मंत्री का झुनझुना और गुड्डा लिये हुए रहे। तरक्की हुई तो दूसरे इलाके की और क्षेत्रीय विषमता का जो सिलसिला अंग्रेजो के जमाने से चलता रहा था वह राजनीतिक कारणो से या और दूसरे कारणों से ज्यों का त्यों अपनी जगह पर बना हुआ है। आप ने उस को दूर करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है और आज भी वे इलाके जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पिछड़े हुए थे, जैसे के तैसे पिछड़े हुए हैं।

इस के जो नतीजे हुए हैं वे मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो ग्रान्ट्स इन्होंने मांगी हैं, अगर समय मुल्क की लोक सभा होती, तो इन को एक कोड़ी न देती। हमारे इलाहाबाद से दोहता एक गाव है और मांडा के राजा साहब, जो कि यहां पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, उन के गांव से 10 मील पर चार लोग भूख से मर गये हैं। श्री शरद यादव ने भी कहा था कि छत्तीसगढ़ में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और सरकार की रपट के मुताबिक, जो अखबार में इन्होंने एडवरटाइजमेंट छापा था, गुजरात में भुखमरी फैली हुई है, उड़ीसा में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और रौहलखण्ड में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और यह सब औद्योगिक विषमता का ही नतीजा है कि जिस इलाके में औद्योगिक तरक्की नहीं हुई है, वहां पर जनता भूख से मरती जा रही है। वहां पर उस के खाने और काम धंधे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है और केवल वह भूख से ही नहीं मरती, जिस इलाके में पिछड़ापन है और ग़रीबी है वहां जाड़े के दिनों में वह जाड़े से ठिठुर कर मर जाया करते हैं, गर्मियों में लू से मर जाया करते हैं और बरसात के दिनों में उन के मकान गिरते हैं और उन में दब कर वे मर जाया करते हैं और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में सारे मौसम उन के लिए मौत के मौसम हुआ करते हैं। तो आप की रेंगती औद्योगिक तरक्की और क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ापन, इन दो के कारण आज देश की आम जनता हर मौसम में अभाव के कारण मर रही है। निजी तथा सरकारी उद्योग के बीच द्वन्द्व की बहस चला करती है हमारे देश में। पाई साहब भी चला देते है और इनके विरुद्ध कभी कभी गणेश भी जिन का इनके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नही है वह भी बयान दे दिया करते हैं। सच पूछिये तो दोंनों एक जैसें हैं। निजी उद्योगों को आप देखें। वहां मुनाफाखोरी अधिक होती है, उसका दृष्टिकोण शोषण का होता है। लेकिन सरकारी उद्योगों से बद इंतजामी अधिक होती है, फिजू-लखर्ची बहुत होती है और नौकरशाही पर आप बहुत ज्यादा निर्भर करते हैं। आप गोर करके देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बिड़ला के कारखाने का जो मनेजर होगा और पाइ साहब के कारखाने का जो मैनेजर होगा दोनों की कोठियों में, दोनों की मोटर कारों में, दोनों की शानोशोकत में आप को कहीं कोई अन्तर या अभाव

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

वजह नहीं आएगा। साथ ही सरकारी कारखाने में काम करने वाला जो ब्यूरोक्रेट है और बिड़ला के कारखाने में काम करने वाला जो ब्यूरोक्रेट है दोनों के बैंक बालेंस दस पंद्रह बरस के बाद आपको काफी बढ़े हुए मिलेंगे। कारण यह है कि दोनों की आमदनी बढ़ जाती है। आपके यहां बदइंतजामी बहुत होती है। निजी कारखाने में चोरियां नहीं हुआ करती हैं क्योंकि मालिक निगरानी रखता है लेकिन आपके यहां चोरियां भी होती हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। इलाहाबाद में नैनी में आपका त्रिवेणी स्ट्रकचरल्ज कारखाना है। आपकी रिपोर्ट में भी उसका जिक्र है। उस कारखाने में उत्पादन कितना हुआ है और उसने कितनी तरक्की की है उसकी चर्चा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन बीस लाख रुपये से ऊपर का जिंक वहां से चोरी हो गया। डायरेक्टर ने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखाई। नगर का दारोगा गया। आपने रिपोर्ट दी कि बाहर से चोरी नहीं हो सकती है, कारखाने के भीतर से ही ईंट की दीवार तोड़ी गई है, बाहर से नहीं तोड़ी गई है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी केस को रफा दफा कर दिया गया। कर्मचारियों से जब यह सवाल उठाया तो कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई का दी गई। एक को निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया और तीन को ससपेंड कर दिया गया। मालिक चोरी करें और सजा कर्मचारियों को मिले। इस तरह की तिकड़म वहां चलती हैं। देखिए कितनी बद इंतजामी वहां है और कितनी चोरियां वहां होती है। सरकारी कारखानों में समान कार्य के लिए समान मजदूरी की मांग की जाती है, यूनिफार्म अलिज की बात की जाती है, बोनस की बात की जाती है तो उसको माना नहीं जाता है और कहा जाता है कि बिड़ला भी तो अपने मजदूरों को उत्पादन के हिसाब से बोनस नहीं देता है, हम कैसे दे सकते हैं। जब वे इस तरह की मांगे करते हैं तो उनको निकाला जाता है, उनको सजाएं दी जाती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बिड़ला और आपमें जहां तक मजदूरों के हितों का प्रश्न है, उनके स्वार्थों का प्रश्न है क्या फर्क रह जाता है, आप हमें समझा दें।

पाई साहब बैठे हुए हैं। भारत पम्प कम्प्रसर्स में आज से चार महीने पहले मैनेजमेंट में झगड़ा हुआ। एक अधिकारी दक्षिण भारत के थे और एक उत्तर भारत के। दक्षिण भारत के अधिकारी की आपके मंत्रालय के जो सचिव हैं और जो दक्षिण भारत के हैं उनके साथ सांठगांठ चलती थी। अब इनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप थे। वहां के कर्मचारियों ने ये लगाए थे। उनको हटा जब दिया गया तो जाते समय वह एक कर्मचारी जो उत्तर भारत के थे उनके खिलाफ लिख गए। इसका नाम तिवारी है। जब उसकी ट्रांसफर होने लगी तो उसने इस्तीफा दे दिया। यह हरकतें हैं जो आपके सरकारी कारखानों में होती हैं। क्षेत्रीय विषमताएं तो चलती रहेंगीं लेकिन आपके रहते क्षेत्रीयवाद तो नहीं चलना चाहिए क्योंकि यह आपकी नीति के खिलाफ है, जो मकसद हैं उनके खिलाफ है। वह मेरा आप से निजी तौर पर निवेदन है।

औद्योगिक लागत मूल्य ब्यूरो आपने बना रखा है। सरकारी कारखानों में जो चीजें तैयार होती हैं उनके मूल्यों को यह देखता है। श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे ने एक दवाई के बारे में बताया था कि प्राइवेट कारखाने में और हरिद्वार के आपके कारखाने में जो पैदा

होता है उनकी कीमत क्या रहती है। अब आपका औद्योगिक लागत मूल्य ब्यूरो सरकारी कारखानों में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम तय करने में पक्षपात से काम लेता है क्या यह सही नहीं है। क्या निजी उद्योगों की तरह से यहां भी मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति नजर नहीं आती है, वही सामने नही रखी जाती है, जो मनोवृत्ति टाटा बिड़ला की रहती है या दूसरे सरमाएदारों की रहती है क्या उसी का परिचय यहां नही दिया जाता है? पूना में स्ट्रेपटोपैनिसिलीन का एक कारखाना है। तपेदिक के मरीजों को जो इंजेंकशन दिए जाते हैं, उनके लिए जो सुई यहां बनती है उसकी लागत मुश्किल से दो चार या छः आने होती है, इससे अधिक नही। लेकिन वह जब बाजार में बिकने के लिए आएगी तो डेढ़ रुपये में बिकती है। तपेदिक के मरीज़ के फेफड़ों के खून पर भी सरकारी कारखाना टैक्स बढ़ा लिया करता है। जब भारत के सरमाएदारों से हम कहते हैं कि आप दाम ठीक तय किया करो, प्राग्रेसिव समाज बन रहा है, दाम ठीक करो और जब उसको हम आम जनता और गरीबों के शोषण के विरुद्ध चेतावनियां देते हैं तो क्या सरकार का यह फर्ज नहीं है यही आदर्श वह अपने उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय अपने सामने रखे? सरमाएदार के उत्पादन पर आप कंट्रोल करें, उसके दाम आप कंट्रोल करें, इसके पहले आप जिन चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनके दामों को तो कंट्रोल करें। मैं एक सिद्धान्त बताता हूं। उत्पादन में जितना खर्चा आये उसके ड्योढ से अधिक पर कोई भी चीज नहीं बिकनी चाहिये। जिस दिन आप यह नीति निर्धारित कर लेंगे अपने लिये उसी दिन बिड़ला टाटा को दबाने के आप हकदार हो जायेंगे। अन्यथा आप हकदार नहीं हो सकते हैं और यह आपके लिए मुश्किल होगा।

सिमेंट की इन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में चर्चा की है और बताया है कि 1974-75 में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 197.50 लाख टन था और इस में एक मिलियन टन की और वृद्धि की गई। अब आप कह रहे हैं कि उत्पादन लक्ष्य के अनुसार लगता है नहीं होगा। कारण यह बताया गया है कि बिजली की कमी थी, कोयला नहीं मिला, वैगन नहीं मिले। मैं पूछता हूं कि इनके लिए जिम्मेवार कौन है? बिजली समय पर नही मिली तो इसके लिए जिम्मेवार सरकार है या जनता? कोयला नहीं मिला तो कौन जिम्मेवार है। वैगंज के लिए जिम्मेवार पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी हैं या जनता? क्या इस सब के लिए हम लोग और देश की आम जनता जिम्मेदार बनेगी? इस तरह के बहानों से काम नहीं चल सकता है: अपनी जिम्मेवारी दूसरे के ऊपर डालने की जरूरत नहीं है। अपनी कमजोरी आपको कबूल करनी चाहिये थी।

अब मैं कागज़ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कापियों और किताबों के लिए कागज़ रियायती दर पर देने की बात थी। 68 कागज़ के कारखाने अपने देश मे हैं। उन कारखानों के मालिकों ने कहा कि हम रियायती दर पर यह कागज़ सप्लाई करेंगे। अब इन्होंने और खास कर बिड़ला ग्रूप ने रियायती दर पर कागज़ सप्लाई करने का जो वादा किया था और जितना कोटा देने का वादा किया था वह दिया या नहीं, इसकी रिपोर्ट भी आनी चाहिए था। बाजार में किताबें और कापियां नहीं मिल रही हैं रियायती दर वाली। आज सबेरे हम लोग डबल

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

रोटी के कागज के बारे में बहस कर रहे थे। एक रैपिंग पेपर होता है जो एक तरफ से चिकना होता है और दूसरी तरफ से खुरदरा। अब इस में मुनाफा ज्यादा होता है। अब बिड़ला ग्रुप के जितने कारखाने थे उन्होंने रियायती दर पर बिकने वाले कागज के बजाय, कापियों और किताबों के लिए इस्तेमाल में आने वाले कागज के बजाय रैपिंग कागज तैयार कर दिया और सप्लाई कर दिया। मतलब यह कि मुनाफाखोरी की तिकड़म।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I would request you to wrap up your speech!

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: यही स्थिति खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की है, जिसकी चर्चा इन्होंने की है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड एक तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऐसे कार्यकर्ताओं को जगह दिलाने के लिये रह गया है, जिनकी बाजार में कहीं कोई कीमत नहीं रह जाती है, बाजार में कीमत का मतलब जनता में उनका स्थान। उसके अलावा वह और कोई काम नहीं करता। अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं 3, 4 नाम गिना दूंगा। जैसे श्री जगपत दूबे, कमला बहुगुणा आदि। इन लोगों के किस्से भी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't bring in the names.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: यह भी कहा गया है कि सहकारी शीत भंडार बहुत खोले जा रहे हैं। मैंने पहले उद्योग मंत्री से देश की आम जनता की भूख और उसकी जरूरतों के बारे में कहा था। आज के अखबार में छपा है कि फर्रुखाबाद जिले में 15 करोड़ रुपये का आलू सड़ जाने की संभावना है। इसलिए, कि वहां कोई कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं है, वहां लोगों को रेलवे वैगन नहीं मिले, वहां के लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल सकी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आलु 10 रुपये का एक क्विंटल हो गया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: लेकिन जहां पर इसका उत्पादन हो रहा है, वहां पर तो यह और भी सस्ता होता जा रहा है। उसके वहां पर कूड़े के भाव पर बिकने की आशंका हो गई है।

मंत्री जी ने अपनी रपट में कोल्ड स्टोरेज की चर्चा की थी। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय देश में कोल्ड स्टोरेज की जितनी जरूरत है, क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय उसको पूरा करने की स्थिति में है?

रिपोर्ट में पेज 298 में बताया गया है कि फूलपुर में विदेशी मदद से एक उर्वरक कारखाना खुल रहा है। वहां के लोगों की जमीन ली जा चुकी है। मैं वहां जाकर देख आया हूं, वहां पर कारखाने के नाम पर एक ईंट भी नहीं रखी गई है। पिछले चुनाव के समय प्रधान मंत्री वहां शिलान्यास करने के लिये गई थीं। अबकी बार जब मैं वहां देखने गया तो शिलान्यास का पत्थर भी वहां नहीं है। फूलपुर कस्बे में मैं एक आदमी के यहां चाय पी रहा था, तो मैंने देखा कि वह शिलान्यास का पत्थर रखे हुए है। मैंने पूछा कि तुमने यह क्यों रख लिया? उसने कहा कि इस पर नहाने में मजा आता है, यह बड़ा चिकना है। यह उर्वरक कारखाने की दुर्दशा है। क्या होगा उर्वरक कारखाना खोलकर?

उर्वरक डालने से खेत की भूख बढ़ जाती है। अगर उस खेत को

पानी न मिले और खाद डाल दी जाये तो फसल जल जाती है। उद्योग मंत्रालय पानी की बात तो करेगा नहीं। मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह श्री जगजीवनराम या दूसरे किसी मंत्री का काम है। अगर समय पर खेत की सिंचाई का इन्तजाम न किया गया तो उर्वरक फिजूल भी हो सकता है।

अपनी बजट स्पीच में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने एक जगह भी यह चर्चा नहीं की कि इस बजट के द्वारा साल के दौरान देश में बेकारों को काम मिलेगा या नहीं। उद्योग मंत्रालय बेकार नौजवानों को काम देने का सबसे बड़ा महकमा है। मंत्री जी ने अपनी पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट में यह कहीं नहीं बताया है कि वह उद्योग के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान के कितने बेरोजगारों को खपायेंगे।

किन्तु उन्होंने कुछ मशीनों के उत्पादन की चर्चा की है जैसे मिट्टी हटाने की मशीन, बिजली से हल चलाने की मशीन, बिजली से ट्रैक्टर चलाने की मशीन या दूसरी किसानी मशीनें। इन कामों में हमारे मजदूर खप जाया करते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने उनके हाथ काटने की भी साजिश की है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जहां हमारे मजदूरों का हाथ लग रहा है, जहां हमारे आदमी खप रहे हैं, वहां सरकार क्यों ऐसी मशीनें दे रही है? जहां आदमी काम न कर पाये, वहां मशीनें लगाई जायें।

अगर सरकार की मशीनें, सरकार का उद्योग गरीब आदमियों के हाथ पर हमला करेगा, तब मैं कहूंगा कि अगर कहीं गरीब आदमी सरकार पर हमला कर गया तो बुरा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूं।

15.34 HRS.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair.*]

SHRI D. D. DESAI (KAIRA): Sir, while supporting the Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies for the excellent performance he has made during the past one year and half. Sir, last year, he ended with about 3.5 per cent. annual growth. This year, I hope, it would be about 8 per cent. I would like to make a few suggestions for the general benefit of the House and the Minister in this respect.

In the public sector—be it the steel plants or any of our existing industries such as heavy industries plants like the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal or Ranchi or any other units—our performance has been fairly good We hope to do still better next year The intention has been to get a better return from the investment made for the benefit of the country. This was the purpose when we started with the big public sector units. Unfortunately, we got into wrong situations. But, happily, the present Minister has pulled out most of the plants from his earlier assignment as the Minister of Heavy Industry, and presently as the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies. Sir, I would say that the performance in the public sector units has been not marginally better, but, has been substantially better. The reason has been better planning, better control, better production programmes and earlier anticipation of what is needed and how we should go about the work. I am only worried about their doing too well. The reason may be that the availability of orders would be a little difficult in the coming years, and for that matter, I would strongly request the other Ministries like the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Ministry of Railways and so on to plan their requirements ahead so that the Industries Ministry may fill up their order books so much that there is no let up or demoralisation in any of our public sector units. Steel plants are also operating fairly well with the result that the availability of steel with the Ministry had improved and the export performance of the engineering units, which use steel, has also gone up

[Shri D. D. Desai]

substantially. Sir, we have higher export targets. Unfortunately, our installed capacities and availability of equipment cannot meet the targets that we have fixed, unless we have better inputs One of our largest inputs is agriculture-based. Here, we have cotton, jute and many other items like oilseeds and so on. All these items are in short supply. Of course, the Agriculture Ministry is doing good work. In fact, our worst fears that this will be a bad period have proved wrong. We are already doing better and prices have come down. One of the reasons why the Ministry may not achieve its objectives would be the limited finances that are made available for operational purposes The capital equipment which we have installed, some having a foreign exchange component, have to be better utilised. To do that, I would strongly suggest that in regard to the financial requirement—here, we have certain limitations and we have imposed certain restrictions—what is generally known as credit squeeze—we may selectively operate on the basis of credit planning which the hon. Minister explained to us today at the consultative committee meeting. This credit planning, unfortunately, is not yet ready We will have to work out the details in regard to credit planning and for that some emergent action would be necessary on the part of officials who are connected with this. Sir, if we have to do credit planning, one of my suggestions is that we should take into account the production planning cycle of each item and the lead period required for the delivery of raw materials, the realisation of money after the goods are processed, inspected and despatched and moneys recovered. This cycle could be worked out with reasonable accuracy and the Ministry could operate on the basis of some norms which are already there in the industry There is another aspect Even when the credit planning is done and the current assets are operated to their rated capacity, the absorption of finished goods is presenting great problems. We have already seen that even in regard to items which were in short supply, the accumulation of stocks has started taking place. The flow of money into the consumers' goods sector will be necessary and one of the biggest consumers is the public at large. This means, availability of consumer goods to the large masses of people, bulk of whom live in the rural areas.

Therefore, the rural people, farmers basically, should get a reasonable rate for their output, for their crops. For that the APC should take into account all the inputs including the labour of the farmer and his entire family without limitation of their efforts.

I would say that if we have to have availability of funds which the general public, it would naturally attract a certain amount of draft on the available goods A certain fear may be expressed about possible inflation, which is one of the factors we are presently attacking. We must congratulate Government on having contained inflation from a level of 27—30 per cent previously to a lower figure this year - it may end up with a maximum of 9 per cent We have not to halt inflation, but to roll it back If you want to roll it back, we cannot do it by denying the people goods and services but by producing surplus goods and services and that at *progressively lower input costs* The major input being raw materials, this means a substantial reduction in the cost of inputs of raw materials.

There again, most of our inputs are from the agricultural sector If we have to reduce the cost of inputs there, the agricultural sector must be provided its own inputs at lower and lower rates. One case which comes to my mind is long staple cotton, or cotton for that matter. Here we have found that the cost of growing cotton has been of the order of Rs. 3,500—4,000. This is estimated differently at different locations. But then the average cost should be worked out and a certain consideration should be given to the actual cost while arriving at our calculation of cloth prices, yarn prices and so on. Unfortunately, the APC has no such data. When some of our people visited them, they were amazed to see their total ignorance about the cost of production, data about cost of inputs etc. The same, unfortunately, was the case with wheat. This would be relevant to industry because it is one of the inputs of the industrial worker. To that extent,

wheat prices do ultimately affect the cost of living and therefore, the outgo on wages and salaries. This means that the overall economy has to be taken care of. In this respect, I think our new Industries Minister, Shri Pai, with his broad vision and wide knowledge of the operations of various sectors of industry would be in a good position to discharge these obligations, provided he is enabled to apply his mind to the fullest extent and has the necessary support from the back room boys. Unless he has a good team of back room boys, it is not possible for him to work out and implement a large number of thoughts which he has in any case even prior to his joining this Ministry.

Coming to our industrial operations, there again when we come to financing, we find there are many constraints. One is power, another transport, then steel, coal and so forth. Luckily for us, we have found that in regard to power, we have solved the problem. But we cannot rest on it because increasing the installed capacity is not enough. Unfortunately, whatever capacity has been installed, if one takes care to go through the data, one would find that even advanced States like Tamil Nadu and Punjab are hardly able to utilise 30-40 per cent of installed capacity not of hydro-stations but even diesel, thermal or lignite power stations. That means that either the equipment is deficient or there is something wrong somewhere due to which the power plant is not giving optimum output. This sort of derivation could only be based on the feeling that it is an imported power station. I can take the example of Gujarat here most of the power stations are imported and power station availability had been of the order of 65-70 per cent and it is stated in the report of the Ministry of Energy that it is the highest in the country. I do not think that the Gujarat Engineer is superior to the engineer in Tamil Nadu or Punjab so that the difference could be that great. There has to be some other reason which we have to find out and set right.

The availability of railway wagons has been another constraint and I believe it has been taken care of substantially. But that is not enough. We have 220-230 million rolling capacity. Unfortunately we have been utilising hardly 180 million. In fact this 220-230 million is also worked but by the department and the tendency among all persons who have to give a target is to underestimate their own capacity, their own availability so that the blame does not come on them. My feeling is that we have nearly 250 million wagon capacity. This capacity can be put to best use if we had better monitoring facilities. Even if it is necessary to buy half a dozen computers, let us have them and let these computers monitor each of our wagons and control their despatches at various loading and unloading stations. The intention is to improve their turn-round so that idling of wagons at any location could be reduced to the bare minimum. That could be done on the lines which are so well established in most of the countries.

There is another area in which there is gap and that is steel. Steel production has marginally increased but plant capacity is considerably more. Unfortunately we have not crossed the 1964 figure even after ten years. For the first time now we will be crossing marginally the 1964 figure. We have put in large sums of money in installation of the plants and expansion of additional facilities. Having produced steel, much of it remains locked up either with the steel plants or the stockyard. The difficulty has been to organise indents and make steel available to the other producers. I can say from my own experience; deposits have been made about a year back or about a year and a half back; still we do not know about steel. I am not pleading my personal case. Ultimately when one makes a point he has to illustrate it and for that reason I am mentioning this. Having made investment in steel, having imported the plants wherein foreign exchange is involved and having used costly and scarce raw materials such as steel and cement, the plant has been idle just because of steel allocation. The required 700 tonnes are not available and there is no possibility of finding it for another 6-12 months. In other words, even if we make steel, if we do not make it available to the person who uses it, it is a wasteful asset; it is as good as not making. These steel

[Shri D. D. Desai]

plants should also do steel allocation and supply, not merely indent approval and some sort of paper work which does not mean anything substantial. I believe the steel plants would be better with a little better industrial relations and I strongly suggest to Shri Pai to put his heart because ultimately the interest of the country is connected with their better operation

I wish the Ministry all success in its endeavour to tighten up the utilisation of capacities. It is not enough that the existing plants are utilised. New capacities will have to be created for meeting the demand for more goods and services as a result of the increasing population and standard of living. For new plants there are no funds available either with the banks or other financial institutions. This is a very serious matter which the Minister will have to work out While the credit squeeze may be there, he should release funds or get funds released from the Reserve Bank for plants where the gestation period is less and goods could be produced m a limited time. In this way, he should see that as many letters of intent, licences and other things as possible, which are presently on paper, are put to actual use

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महीने की 17 तारीख को मैं पाई साहब के मकान पर गया था। वहां पर हरिद्वार के हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के कई सौ वर्कर्स कुछ डिमांड्स ले कर गए थे। वह उन के बीच में भाषण कर रहे थे। मझे बडी प्रसन्नता हुई उन्होंने उन की सारी डिमांड्स को स्वीकार किया और बहुत एश्योरेंस दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि उन का क्या आदर्श है और इस संबंध में कितना और क्या वह करना चाहते हैं, ताकि वे लोग तरक्की करें और उन की मांगें वह पूरी करेंगे।

उन्होंने बताया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्लान्ट्स अब तक जो बराबर घाटा दे रहे थे पिछले दो सालों से मुनाफा कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह सुन कर निहायत प्रसन्नता हुई कि पब्लिक सेक्टर प्लान्ट्स जिन के ऊपर करोडों रुपया हम लगा चुके हैं अब मुनाफा दे रहे हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी यदि हमारे स्टील के प्लान्ट्स अपनी कैपेसिटी के अनुसार प्रोडक्शन दें और देश में जो यह विचार बन गया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर प्लान्ट्स मुनाफा नहीं देते और नेशनलाइजेशन खराब चीज है यह चीज खत्म हो जाय। मैं आशा करता हू कि पाई साहब के कार्यकाल में यह काम होगा।

मैं उन के गांव में भी गया था और वहां मैं ने देखा कि उन्होंने अपने गांव में क्या काम किया है। वहां का सारा वातावरण बदल गया है। तरह-तरह के विकास के काम उन्होंने वहां किए हैं। मैं आशा करता हू कि वही काम वह देश में भी करेंगे।

मैं इस समय उन का ध्यान शुगर इंडस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू जिस से मेरा करीब 45 साल से संबंध है। उस वक्त देश में चीनी के सिर्फ 29 कारखाने थे, आज तो 230 कारखाने हो चुके हैं। उस समय मजदूरों को 5 रुपए मासिक तनख्वाह मिलती थी। आज तो काफी बढ़ चुकी है। फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि और इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबिले में बहुत कम है। आज कोल इंडस्ट्री में मिनिमम वेज जो मुझे एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है उस के अनुसार साढे चार सौ रुपए मासिक है। स्टील इंडस्ट्री में भी करीब-करीब इतना ही है। डाक इंडस्ट्री में भी उतना ही है। टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में करीब चार सौ रुपए है। सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री में साढ़े तीन सौ रुपए हैं। लेकिन शुगर इंडस्ट्री में बेसिक मिनिमम वेज 110 रुपये है। वैरिएबल डीयरनेस

एलाउंस के नाम से यू पी में 190 रुपए देते हैं लेकिन सब भी उस को मिला कर के भी वह बहुत कम होता है। और सूबों में तो वह भी नहीं दिया गया है। यह इंडस्ट्री सीजनल है। यह वेज उन को केवल चार महीने मिलता है। उस चार महीने के वेज से उन को 12 महीने भोजन करना पड़ता है। औसतन वेज केवल 100 रुपए महीने पड़ता है। तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि कितनी बुरी हालत इन मजदूरों की है।

इस इंडस्ट्री में आप चाहते हैं कि सब से ज्यादा उत्पादन देश में हो और वह हो रहा है, इस साल करीब 45 लाख टन शुगर का उत्पादन होने जा रहा है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस इंडस्ट्री के मजदूरों की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाय।

6 दिसम्बर 1974 को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के लेबर मिनिस्टर ने एक कान्फरेंस बुलायी थी जिस में उन्होंने वादा किया था कि शीघ्र ही एक ट्रिपार्टाइट कान्फरेंस होगी जिस में कि लेबर के वेजेज क्या हों यह तय किया जायगा। 2 साल गुजर गए अभी तक वह कान्फरेंस नहीं हुई जिस के जरिए कि उन की वेजेज दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के बराबर की जा सकें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि उद्योग मंत्री पाइ साहब कोशिश करेंगे कि इस उद्योग के मजदूरों की तनख्वाह तय करने के लिए वह कान्फरेंस बुलायी जाय।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन का सवाल जेरे गौर है। आज नहीं 1969 में जब बम्बई में कांग्रेस सेशन हुआ था तब यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था कि इस इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन होगा। आज 6 साल हो गए। इस प्रस्ताव के पास होने के बाद से मिल ओनर्स ने फैक्ट्रियों में पैसा लगाना बन्द कर दिया। हालत यहां तक हो गई है कि फैक्ट्रियां जंक हो गई हैं। वह उन में कुछ भी पैसा नहीं लगाते हैं यहां तक कि एन्युअल रिपेयर्स भी नहीं कराते हैं जिस से कि बड़े-बड़े ब्रेक डाउन्स होते हैं और मजदूरों और किसानों का बहुत नुकसान होता है। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि या तो आप निश्चय कर के एलान कर दें कि हम चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे ताकि मिल ओनर उस में इन्वेस्टमेंट करें और यह फैक्ट्रियां ठीक से चलें, वरना आप तुरन्त चीनी कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें। आप ने कह दिया कि यू पी गवर्नमेंट ले ले। यू पी गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह तो खुद ही बहुत बुरी हालत में है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री जो कि देश की सेकेंड बिगेस्ट इंडस्ट्री है उस को आप ले लें। उस से करोड़ों आदमियों का संबंध है। करोड़ों गन्ना किसान उस में अपना गन्ना देते हैं। आज गन्ना उत्पादकों का 60–70 करोड़ रुपया उन पर बाकी है। वह उन को दे नहीं रहे हैं इसलिए कि उन को इंटरेस्ट मिलता है। यदि यह इंडस्ट्री गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आ जाय तो जो केन ग्रोअर्स की डिफिकल्टीज हैं वह दूर हो जायंगी। इस के अलावा उस में करीब तीन लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। उन के साथ बहुत बुरा बर्ताव होता है, वह भी ठीक हो जायगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन तमाम बातों का खयाल कर के इस शुगर इंडस्ट्री को जल्दी ही नेशनलाइज किया जाय ताकि देश की यह सेकेंड बिगेस्ट इंडस्ट्री फ्लरिश कर सके।

खांडसारी इंडस्ट्री को भी शुगर उत्पादन करने वाली इंडस्ट्री ही मानते हैं। इस इंडस्ट्री के साथ जो जुल्म हो रहा है, हाउस के कई लोगों ने उस के बारे में यहां कहा है। इस साल उस

[श्री०एस०एल० सक्सेना]

पर टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है, 9 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट किया जा रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ा जुल्म है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कई प्लान्ट इस के, लगभग 5 हजार प्लान्ट बन्द हो गए है और लाखो करोड़ों मन गन्ना बेकार जा रहा है क्यों कि यह खाडसारी इंडस्ट्री जिन पाकेट्स में है वहां मिलें नहीं हैं और उस पाकेट का गन्ना किसी मिल में नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए बहुत सा गन्ना बरबाद हो गया है और बरबाद हो रहा है। मैं ने सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब से प्रार्थना की थी कि वह काम से कम इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी को हटा ले। उन्होंने क्या किया है कि वजाय कम्पाउंड लेवी के स्टेंडर्ड लेवी लगा दी है जिस से यह ड्यूटी बढ़ जाती है और करप्शन भी साथ-साथ बढ जाता है। अभी तक यह इंडस्ट्री पाक साफ थी। लेकिन अगर स्टेंडर्ड लेवी बना देते है तो लोग झूठी रिपोर्ट देगे कि हमारे यहां इतना पैदा नही हुआ। मै चाहता हूं कि यह चीज खत्म की जाय ताकि यह इंडस्ट्री पनप सके।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री मे हाउसिंग कंडीशन इतनी खराब है कि जिस की कोई हद् नही। एक बार वहा जा कर देखें तो आप को मालूम होगी कि वह बिलकुल नरक है। उन के जो मकान है एक-एक कोटरी में 20–20 आदमी सीजन में रहते है जैसे कि जानवर भी नही रहते होंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए यह कम्पलसरी कर दें कि वे मकानों को ठीक से बनाएं ताकि मजदूर उन के अन्दर आराम से रह सकें।

हमारे यहां आज एक सब से बड़ी दिक्कत पावर की है। बहुत से कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं, इस लिए कि उन को पावर नहीं मिल रही है। आप ने बहुत से काम किए, लेकिन जो एक सब से आवश्यक चीज थी—पावर, उस का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका। लेकिन मैं कहा था—इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन सोशलिज्म का मुख्य अंग है.....

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज): यह इन की मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं आता है।

डा० शिवनलाल सक्सेना: इण्डस्ट्री इन की मिनिस्ट्री में आती हैं, अगर उन को पावर नही मिलती है तो प्राइम-मिनिस्टर से कहें, ताकि वे बन्द न हों। आज हालत यह है कि हमारी गोरखपुर की फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री इस लिए बन्द हो जाती है कि उन को पावर नही मिलती, अगर जरा देर के लिए भी पावर बन्द हो जाय तो बहुत नुकसान होता है।

सीमेन्ट की इण्डस्ट्रीज उन जगहो पर लगाई जानी चाहिए, जहा सीमेन्ट पैदा हो सकता है, जहा उस का रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है—लेकिन ऐसा हो नही रहा है। मै चाहता हू कि नई सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्रीज ऐसी जगहो पर लगाई जाय और जो वर्तमान मे लगी हुई है उन को बढ़ाया जाय ताकि देश की सीमेन्ट की जरूरत पूरी हो सके।

पेपर इण्डस्ट्री देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए आज पेपर की इतनी किल्लत है कि उन को कापिया नही मिलती हैं। हमारे यहां स्कूल एक महीने के लिए इस वास्ते नही खोले गए कि किताबो और कापियों के लिए पेपर नहीं था। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ़ खास ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि पढ़ाई का सिल सिला बन्द न हो।

मैं आशा करता हू कि मंत्री महोदय के जमाने में हमारी इण्डस्ट्री की जो समस्यायें है वे सुलझाई जायंगी और

हमारा देश इण्डस्ट्री के मामले में उन्नति करेगा।

श्रीमती प्रेमला बाई चव्हाण (कराड़): सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। इस बात से आज कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक प्रगति काफ़ी हुई है, फिर भी कुछ भाई बोलते हैं कि जितनी होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन कोशिश जारी है और प्रगति हुई है, भले ही कम हो। बड़े देशों के मुकाबले में हो सकता है कि यह प्रगति कम हो, लेकिन हमारे जैसे गरीब देश की हैसियत से हमें बहुत कामयाबी प्राप्त हुई है।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान लघु उद्योगों की तरफ़ खींचना चाहती हूं। लघु उद्योगों के द्वारा भी हमारे देश में काफ़ी प्रगति हो सकती है। आज हमारे देश में जगह जगह लघु उद्योग केन्द्र खोले गये हैं, उन के लिए हर तरह की सहूलियतें और पैसा देने का इन्तज़ाम किया गया है। मैं स्वयं इस क्षेत्र में काम करती हूं और मुझे जो दिक्कतें देखने में आई हैं, उन की सूचना मैं आप को देना चाहती हूं। सरकार की ओर से लघु उद्योग खोलने के लिए तरह-तरह की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, लेकिन जब लोग अपने प्राजेक्ट को तैयार कर लेते हैं और अपनी योजना बैंकों को आर्थिक सहायता के लिए देते हैं, तब उन के सामने पैसा मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है, उन को लोन 6 महीने या साल भर तक मन्जूर नहीं होता, पैसा नहीं मिलता है, जिस से वे अपना काम शुरू नहीं कर पाते हैं। मेरी विनती है कि आप लघु उद्योगों के लिए एक अलग फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन बनायें और उस के ज़रिए उन को लोन सैंक्शन कर के आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय।

लघु उद्योगों में स्त्री शक्ति का उपयोग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा सकता है। मेरा अपना अनुभव है—महाराष्ट्र में पिछले दिनों में जो लघु उद्योग केन्द्र स्त्रियों के लिए खोले गए और जो प्रशिक्षण उन में दिया गया, स्त्रियों ने उन में बहुत उत्साह से भाग लिया और बड़ा अच्छा उत्साह प्रदर्शित किया, 600 औरतें उन केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए आई। यदि ऐसे ही केन्द्र छोटे शहरों में भी खोल दिए जाये तो वहां की औरतें उन में बहुत उत्साह से भाग लेंगी, साथ ही उन को आर्थिक सहायता भी मिलेगी। यह महिला वर्ष है—इस में यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम होगा। उन के लिए लघु उद्योग के कारखाने बनाऐ जाये जहां उन को काम करने का अवसर मिले तथा आर्थिक लाभ भी हो।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि कुछ उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन में महिलाओं के लिये रिज़र्वेशन की ज़रूरत है। जैसे बीड़ी उद्योग है, माचिस उद्योग है, ऐसे काम स्त्रियां बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकती है। ऐसे काम बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदारों को न देकर स्त्रियों के लिए रिज़र्व किए जायं।

महाराष्ट्र में सयाद्री पहाड़ियों पर लघु उद्योग खोलना बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकता है, वहां पर बहुत सी नैसर्गिक चीजें, कुदरती चीजें मिलती हैं, जिन पर रिसर्च किया जा सकता है और कई लघु उद्योग खोले जा सकते हैं। जैसे दवाइयां रंग बनाना, ऐसे कामों में प्रयोग होने-वाली वस्तुयें वहां बहुत मिलती हैं,

[श्रीमती रैसवा बाई चव्हाण]

बहुत भारी नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन पर किसी ने रिसर्च नहीं किया है। यदि इस वर्ष में यह काम शुरू किया जाय तो महाराष्ट्र की नैसर्गिक चीजों का भी बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है।

स्त्रियों के वास्ते आपने बहुत कुछ कहा है—लेकिन इस में जब तक उन के लिए थोड़ा रिजर्वेशन न किया जाय, उन को थोड़ी सी सहूलियतें न दी जायं, तब तक स्त्रियों आगे नहीं बढ़ सकतीं। मैं आप के सामने एक मिसाल रखना चाहती हूं—हमारे यहां कराड में एक उद्योगपति ने महिलाओं के लिए एक कारखाना चलाया है। मैंने वहां जा कर देखा—वह बिजली के मोटर बनाने की फैक्टरी है और वहां की बनी हुई मोटरें रशिया को निर्यात होती हैं। ऐसे दूसरे कारखाने भी खोले जा सकते हैं जहां स्त्रियों को स्थान दिया जा सकता है। इस से स्त्रियों की भी मदद मिलेगी और उद्योग भी बढ़ेगा।

इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स का काम हमारे देश में अभी बहुत नहीं बढ़ा है। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में भी महिलायें बहुत अच्छा काम कर सकती हैं। इस समय जो भी इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स कारखाने के देश में चल रहे हैं—उन में ज्यादातर औरतें ही काम करती हैं। यदि यह उद्योग विभिन्न शहरों में खोला जाय तो महिलाओं को काफ़ी काम मिल सकता है।

महाराष्ट्र के बारे में एक बार मैंने मंत्री जी को लिखा था कि हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज देहातों में या बैकवर्ड एरिया में खोली जायं। आज जो भी कारखाने खुलते हैं वे बड़े शहरों में खुलते हैं और वहां पर काम करने के लिए हमारे देहातों के लोगों को जाना पड़ता है—इस से शहरों का विकास तो हो जाता है, लेकिन देहात पिछले ही रह जाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि देहातों में बड़े कारखाने खोले जायं तो देहातों की परिस्थिति में सुधार होगा और इस से इण्डस्ट्री का डीसैन्ट्रलाइजेशन भी होगा।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि इस महिलाओं के वर्ष में आप का मंत्रालय कुछ काम कर के दिखलायेगा और मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में मेरी बातों का सन्तोषजनक उत्तर देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because there are only two members on the Opposition to speak, if I were to call the Opposition members, then there will be hardly any one on the Opposition side to listen...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Sir, I have to leave today...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be only at 10 O' Clock in the night...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Before that, I have something else to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. Your presence here is very essential. I will call two members from this side and one from that side.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, since I come from Kanpur and there is a textile crisis in Kanpur, I would request you to give me five minutes at your convenience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; I will consider. Mr. Ram Singh Bhai.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): सभापति जी, इस विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री जी को और उन के साथी राज्य मंत्रियों को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्हों ने इन पिछले थोड़े से दिनों में जिस ईमानदारी, लगन और परिश्रम से इस विभाग का काम किया है वह बड़ा ही सराहनीय है। हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज से ले कर लघु उद्योग तक जो

आंकड़े मैं ने देखे हैं उन से बहुत ही आशा और उम्मीद बनती है। 1972 और 1973 में कृषि उत्पादन की कमी को ले कर और तब से अभी तक बिजली शोर्टेज को ले कर हमारे देश के उत्पादन को काफ़ी नुकसान पहुंचा है। लेकिन यह एक दैवी कोप था जो मनुष्य के हाथ के बाहर की बात है। उस के बावजूद भी क्या प्राइवेट सैक्टर और खास कर पब्लिक सैक्टर में अगर हम आंकड़े देखते हैं तो हमें पता चलता है कि दरअसल ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी इस विभाग ने कितनी योग्यता के साथ अपने काम को सम्भाला है और उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। कल ही कौमर्स विभाग की मांगों पर मंत्री महोदय को हम लोग बधाई दे रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि इस साल रेकार्ड एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। यह एक्सपोर्ट कहां से हो गया ? उत्पादन हुआ होगा तभी एक्सपोर्ट हुआ होगा। इस लिए वह मुबारकबाद उद्योग विभाग को अपने आप ही मिल जाता है क्यों कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अपनी जरूरत को पूरा करते हुए जो बचा है उसको ही एक्सपोर्ट किया है। इसलिए विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने जो आलोचना की उस से मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मनसुखा जैसी पार्लियामेंट मे भी भाषा बोले उसकी कोई कीमत नही। शिलान्यास के पत्थर के संबंध में कहा कि वह किसी गांव के बाथरूम में पहुंच गया वहां देखा तो आप को उस बारे में पुलिस को सूचना देनी चाहिए थी। अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर ऐसी चोरी देखते रहें और चोरियां होती रहें तो देश का क्या होगा ? यह तो देश को तहस नहस करने कीआप की जवाबदेही है।

पिछले साल अप्रेल से दिसम्बर तक के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग के उत्पादन के आंकड़े देखें तो पता लगेगा कि इस अरसे में 1973 में 255 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ, और 1974 में अप्रेल से दिसम्बर तक 359 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ। मतलब यह कि 41 परसेंट ज्यादा मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है। इसी तरह से भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में 33 परसेंट ज्यादा मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स में 65 परसेंट, मशीन टूल्स कोरपोरेशन में 88 परसेंट और भारत हैवी प्लेट और वैसल्स में 35 परसेंट अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि 1973 की बनिस्बत 1974 की उसी अवधि में अधिक उत्पादन हुआ और 1974 की बनिस्बत 1975 में और भी ज्यादा उत्पादन होने वाला है, इस में कोई शक नही है। यह मैं विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यो को बताना चाहता हूं।

इसी के साथ-साथ पार्लियामेंट में पिछले दिनों न्यूज़ प्रिन्ट की कमी के बारे में बहुत बहस होती रही और अक्सर हम यह कहते रहे कि न्यूज़ प्रिन्ट का क्या होगा। लेकिन आज क्या हालत है ? आज हमारा उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है और ऐसा कहा जा सकता है कि चुनाव के दिनों में आवश्यकतानुसार न्यूज़ प्रिन्ट दिया जा सकेगा। लेकिन साथ-साथ जहां उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात आयी हमारे नेशनल न्यूज़ प्रिन्ट, नेपा नगर का जो उत्पादन है, अगर उस की फ़िगर्स और आंकड़ें लें तो पायेंगे, जैसा कि 1956–57 की बैलेंसशीट से पता चलता है, कि उस में एक साल में 1 करोड़ 15 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। और 1973-74 की बैलेंसशीट के अनुसार उसमें 79 लाख 68 हजार का नैट प्रोफ़िट हुआ है। 1971-72 में जिसने 3 लाख का प्रोफ़िट किया था, और इस के पहले 1969-70 में 92 लाख का नुकसान किया था 1970-71 में 52

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

लाख का नुकसान हुआ और उसीने 1971-72 में 3 लाख का मुनाफा किया 1972-73 में 9 लाख का और 1973-74 में 79 लाख 68 हजार का प्रोफ़िट किया है और प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब से अगर देखें तो भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। एक दूसरी बात भी बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने से प्रोफ़िट बढ़ जाता है क्या? ऐसी बात नहीं है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने से प्रोफ़िट बढ़ता अवश्य है और कभी घट भी जाता है। यह तो बाजार के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि बाजार का ट्रैन्ट क्या है। तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि नेशनल न्यूज़प्रिन्ट का प्रोडक्शन बराबर बढ़ रहा है। 1956-57 में 13,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रोडक्शन था, 1973-74 में वहां 48 हजार 680 मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हुआ है। जैसा मैं ने कहा हमारे विरोध पक्ष के सदस्य एक ही साइड देखते हैं और वह विरोध करना।

जहां तक मजदूरों का सवाल है प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बनिस्बत पब्लिक सैक्टर में श्रमिकों को ज्यादा वेतन मिल रहा है और उस के साथ-साथ ज्यादा और अच्छी सहूलियतें मिलती हैं। जो कहा गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में छटनी होती है, गड़बड़ करते हैं तो निकाल कर बाहर कर देते हैं, यह मैं मानता हूं कि जब कभी कहीं ऐसा होता है। लेकिन अगर आंकड़ें देखें तो मालूम होगा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में हिंसा कि कार्यवाही करने पर, तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही करने पर ही विक्टेमाइजेशन हुआ होगा, अन्यथा नहीं, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में तो मालिक की मर्जी पर है, कोई भी बहाना बना कर किसी मजदूर को निकाला जा सकता है। यह उस की मर्जी पर निर्भर करता है। फिर बेचारा मजदूर 7, 8 साल तक कोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़ा करे और वह इतने लम्बे अर्से तक लड भी नहीं सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को प्रोफिट में ले जाना बहुत कठिन होता है क्यों कि जितना मशीन और बिल्डिंग पर खर्चा होता है उतना ही उन को नये टाउनशिप पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, वहां रोड, रोशनी, स्कूल, पोस्ट आफ़िस, अस्पताल आदि पर खर्चा करना पड़ता है। और इन से केवल मजदूरों को ही सहूलियत नहीं मिलती है बल्कि उस टाउन में जितने भी रहने और आकर बसने वाले लोग हैं, उन सब को भी सहूलियत देनी पड़ती है। ऐसा प्राइवेट सैक्टर में नहीं है। इस बात को भी हमें समझना चाहिए। अगर हम किसी कारखाने में प्रोफ़िट का विचार करते हैं तो हमें केवल प्रोडक्शन कास्ट तक ही विचार नहीं करना चाहता बल्कि कारखाने के साथ वहां पर टाउन पर जो खर्चा होने वाला है, हस्पताल, सड़कों, स्कूलों और वेलफयर ऐक्टिविटीज पर भी जो खर्चा होने वाला है, वह खर्चा भी इंडस्ट्री पर ही पड़ता है। उस से कम परसेंटेज प्रोफिट का आना स्वाभाविक है।

श्रीमन्, पब्लिक सेक्टर की आलोचना करने के बारे में हमारे विरोधी मित्रों को विचार करना चाहिए।

अब जहां ज्वायंट सेक्टर की बात है, दरअसल में पैसे की कमी है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिए काफी पैसा चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत ठीक कहा है कि पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए या तो जनता के ऊपर टैक्स लगाऐ या लोगों को यह कहें कि आप भी हमारे उद्योग में पैसा लगा हिस्सेदार बनें, मजदूर भी हिस्सेदार बनें। हम यह नहीं कहते

कि टाटा, बिरला हिस्सेदार बनें। जो अपने घर में से पूंजी निकाल सकता है और जो अपनी जेब की पूंजी लगा सकता है, वह हिस्सेदार बने और उस में 51 परसेन्ट शेयर गवर्नमेंट के रहेंगे। हम नहीं चाहते कि जनता के ऊपर टैक्स लगा कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाए। हमारा कहना है कि जिस घर में पैसा है, क्यों न वह उस को उद्योग में लगाए माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यह योजना को एनाउन्स किया है, उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं।

हमारे मित्र कहते है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। किन्तु राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से ही सारा मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। देश के सारे उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लो, तो क्या होगा। योगासलाविया में मैंने देखा कि उन्होंने पहले सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया लेकिन बाद में उन का वापस आना पड़ा। डिक्टेटरशिप में तो राष्ट्रीयकरण एकदम चल सकता है लेकिन प्रजातंत्र में ऐसा एकदम नहीं हो सकता। राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए जनमत वातावरण पहले बनाया जाए। आज तो जनमत ही राष्ट्रीयकरण के विरोध में है। जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है तो प्रोफित नही हुआ है और प्रोडक्शन गिर रहा है और सारी बातें वहां पर हो रही है। जहां पर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, वहां पर आप ने सहयोग क्या दिया है? आप उस में सहयोग दीजिए। मैं यहां देख रहा हूं कि अभी हाथ में 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो उस में श्रमिक कितना काम करते है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जितना काम वे करते थे, उतना वे वहां नहीं करते हैं। यह बात में ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में भी कही थी। उस में मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे और 5, 7 हजार मजदूर भी उसमे थे। मैं ने कहा था कि आप 8 घंटे की बजाए 4 घटें ही काम करते हैं। इसलिए इस में लोगों को ईमान्दारी दिखानी चाहिए और यह कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहूंगा और यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर या प्रबंधक होते हैं या जो आप के आधिकारी वहां पर जाते हैं, वे अपनी भाषा और जाति के हिसाब से लोगों को लेकर वहां जाते हैं। इस तरह से स्थानीय लोगों और दूसरे भाषा-भाषियों को वहां पर काम नहीं मिलता है। आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में इस चीज को देख लीजिए। एक दूसरी बात जिस पर पब्लिक सेक्टर में निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है, वह खरीद और बेचान के बारे में है। इस की क्वालिटी पर भी पूरी निगरानी की जरूरत है क्यों कि इसमें ही बड़ी गड़बडी होती है बाकी गड़बड़ी का उर नहीं है। पहले हम भी आलोचना करते थे कि एडमिनिस्टर की ला कर बैठा दिया जाता है, लेकिन अब हम यह देख रहे हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर अनुभवी व कुशल टेकनिशियन्स के आने से बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा है और वह बहुत तरकी पर है और जिस तरह से इस विभाग के मंत्री लोग; राज्य मंत्री ध्यान दे रहे हैं, अगर उसी तरह से ध्यान दिया जाता रहा, तो यह काफ़ी तरकी करेगा। अभी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में सर्वे किया गया है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग कितनी तरह के हैं, उन की प्राब्लम्स क्या हैं, उन के लिए रा-मैटीरियल्स का इन्तजाम कितना कम है, बाजार का इन्तजाम है और एकसपोर्ट का इन्तजाम है या नहीं और इन सब बातों को देखने के बाद ही स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

किसी इंडस्ट्री को खोलने की इजाजत दी जाएगी वरना नहीं दी जाएगा। यह बहुत अच्छा तरीका है और इस तरफ़ आप पूरा ध्यान दें।

इस के साथ ही एक अन्तिम बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 103 मिलें जो आप ने ली हैं वे बिना प्राणों की लाशें जैसी है और आप को उन में प्राण डालना है किन्तु यह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है। 103 मिलों की हालत क्या है, यह आप देखिये। 100 वर्ष पुरानी उन की मशीनरी है और 100 वर्ष पुरानी मशीनरी को लेकर आप ने इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की दृष्टि से, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बड़े जोखम का काम किया है। जब मशीनरी कबाडा हो जाती है तो राष्ट्रियिकरण के नाम पर, सरकार के गले मंढते हैं और उस में सहयोग नहीं करते हैं, हड़ताल करवाते हैं और फिर आलोचना भी करते हैं। मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप कन्ट्रोल्ड कपड़ा इन मिलों में बनवा रहे हैं। तो ये मिले नहीं चल सकती हैं। कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ में एक मीटर कपड़े के ऊपर 1 रुपया 30 पैसे का नूक्सान होता है। इन में फाइन और सुपर फाइन कपड़ा भी बनाना चाहिए और कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा दूसरी प्राइवेट मिलों को बनाना चाहिए जिन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा लाभ कमाया और कमा रहीं है। श्रीमन् इन मिलों में नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकी करण करने की बड़ी जरूरत है। आज तो यह हालत है कि आप का प्रोडक्शन इतना कम आ रहा है कि जहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दूसरी मिलों में पर स्पिंडिल 6 औंस आ रहा है, वहां आप की मिले साढे तीन औंस दे रही हैं। जब इतना कम प्रोडक्शन होगा, तो कैसे आप की मिलें कोम्पीटीशन टिक सकती हैं। आज इस उद्योग में कम्पीटीशन है, आप की मोनोपली तो नहीं है। अगर मोनोपली होती, तो दूसरी बात थी। इस तरह से प्राइवेडट सेक्टर के सामने ये मिलें नहीं टिकेंगी। हो यह रहा है कि आप ने उन के वर्किंग केपिटल के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है आज हालत यह है कि आप की 103 मिलें वर्किंग कैपीटल के अभाव में सस्ते में कपड़ा बेचती हैं और महंगी रुई खरीदती हैं। आप उन को सस्ती और अच्छी क्वालिटी की रुई कहां से दें। जब अच्छी क्वालिटी की रुई मिल सकती थी, तब वर्किंग कैपिटल के कारण रुई खरीद नहीं पाए इसलिए अब उन को महंगी रुई मिल रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सब बातों को आप को देखना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी को अभी हाल इंदोर ले गया था और मिलों की एक एक मशीन के पास से उन को घुमाया, और बताया कि मशीनों की क्या हालत हैं। ऐसी मशीनों में उत्पादन क्या आयेगा। इस के लिए कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो मजदूरों का दोष है लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों का दोष नहीं अगर दोष उत्पादन गिराने या हो सकता है तो उनके लीडरों का। आज मजदूर लीडर वरअसल ट्रेड यूनियन चलाने लायक नहीं हैं। कारखाने के अन्दर जन संघी मजदूर थे, कम्युनिस्ट मजदूर थे, कांग्रस भी थे और स्वतन्त्र भी थे। सभी से मंत्री जी का जोरदार स्वागत किया। एक एक मशीन पर वे गये और डेढ़ घंटे तक वे वहां रहे सभी मजदूरों ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि मिसमेनेजमेंट दूर किया जाए और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाए हम इस में पूरा पूरा सहयोग देंगे। वहां पर सभी ने मंत्री जी का बहुत ही शान्ति से अच्छा

स्वागत किया। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों से मंत्री महोदय जितना ज्यादा सम्बन्ध रखेंगे, जितने ज्यादा उन के सम्पर्क में आएंगें, जितना उन्हें विश्वास में लेंगें, उतना ही ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, अनुशासन रहेगा।

पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और वह इंसेंटिव प्रोडक्शन बोनस के बारे में है। इंसेंटिव देने का क्या पैमाना होना चाहिए। एक तो प्रोफिट शेयेरिंग है मनाफे के आधार पर और दूसरा आप का प्रोडक्शन बोनेस है। आज अलग अलग उद्योगों में यह मनमाने ढंग से किया जा रहा है। मैं नेपानगर की ही बात करता हूं। वहां 32 परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन बोनस देते हैं। इस से ज्यादा वेतन पाने वालों को 12 महीने के अन्दर लभभग 5 हजार रुपया के करीब मिल जाता है और एक मजदूर है जिस का संबंध प्रोडक्शन से है साल में लगभग 400 रुपया ही मिला है। आप की प्रोडक्शन कौन देता है। जो मजदूर मशीन पर खड़ा है, वह देता है लेकिन साल भर के अन्दर उस को प्रोडक्शन बोनस 400 रुपया मिलेगा और मैनेजर या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर को 5 हजार रुपया प्रोडक्शन बोनस मिलेगा। प्रोडक्शन बोनस का मतलब क्या है? यह उन को मिलना चाहिए जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध प्रोडक्शन से हो। प्रोडक्शन में मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर तो नहीं आता है। एक जगह आप ने एक नाई को बाल बनवाने के लिए रखा है और नाई को वेतनिक रख उस से बाल व शेविंग का काम लेते हैं। तो क्या उस को प्रोडक्शन बोनस मिलेगा। इस तरह से कारखाना नहीं चल सकता है। मेरा निवेदन यह भी है कि प्रोडक्शन बोनस या स्लाइडिंग स्केल होना चाहिये फिर जिस का वेतन ज्यादा है, उस को कम परसेन्टेज से दिया जाना चाहिये और जिस का कम उसकी परसेन्टेज ज्यादा हो उसे ज्यादा से लेकिन नीचे वाले से ऊपर वाला बहुत ज्यादा न ले जा सके और नीचे वाले से ऊपर वाले को कम भी न मिले, इस चीज को आप को देखना चाहिए।

जो नेपा मिल की बात है, उस ने ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया है और प्रोडक्शन के साथ साथ प्रोफिट भी बढ़ाया है और वह शानदार प्रोफिट हुआ है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अगले साल वह अपनी फुल कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक काम करने लगेगा और आप को ज्यादा प्रोफिट देगा। लेकिन श्रीमन् इस में थोड़ी क्वालिटी की तरफ़ भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। उस का जो रंग है, शेड है, वह अच्छा नहीं है, मजनूती भी नहीं है, इम्पोर्टेड जैसा तो वह नहीं आएगा, लेकिन फिर भी उस की क्वालिटी और भी ठीक होनी चाहिए। यहां पर सलाई से काराज बनता है जोकि दुनिया में कहीं नहीं बनता। इसलिए क्वालिटी उतनी नहीं आएगी। लेकिन थोड़ी बहुत तो ब्राइटनैस स्ट्रेन्थ आनी चाहिये।

शीट की ग्रामेज के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। एक मीटर कागज की ग्रामेज 54 से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वहां कभी कभी 60-70 तक होती है। अब ग्रामेज ज्यादा होगी तो शीट कम निकलेंगे। आप वजन के हिसाब से प्रोडक्शन लेते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। साथ के साथ शीट भी देखने चाहिए। इस पर आप ध्यान दें।

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

साथ साथ वहां जातिवाद और प्रान्तवाद जो पनप रहा है, इसको आप देखें और उसे आप खत्म करें।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (PATNA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I must say that the working of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies is not at all satisfactory. Most of the officers have made the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules and regulations as a tool for their personal benefit. They feel that they are permanent in the Ministry and that the Ministers come and go. These are the officers who are responsible for encouraging the foreign companies to flout the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules and regulations. The issue of permission letters from 1953 to 1965 and even in 1968, diversification from 1966 to 1970, the COB licences from 1970 and onwards and the intrepretation of the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules in favour of the foreign companies show that these officers are responsible for giving the control of all the consumer industries like the drug industry, the soft drinks industry, cigarette industry and so on to the foreign firms.

Sir, when questions were asked in Parliament, information was suppressed and the routine reply was given that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. It seems that the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules and regulations are meant only for the Indian sector and not for the foreign companies. Sir, under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, nobody is permitted to manufacture new brands of cigarettes without a licence. Yet, the foreign-dominated cigarette manufacturers are producing new brands of cigarettes without a licence. But, no penal action has been taken up till now against them.

Sir, the Coca Cola Export Corporation has got and is getting patronage from the Government of India. The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 44 lakhs in 1970 and repatriated over a crore of rupees. How can the repatriation be more than the profit? I fail to understand. Sir, the Corporation has no registration certificate and no industrial licence under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. It is said that it is recorded with the DGTD. The Corporation exported goods worth Rs. 10.1 lakhs in 1971 to Denmark and the service charges repatriated were Rs. 15.75 lakhs. This means, the loss of foreign exchange is greater than the advantage. This is not an essential industry. Therefore, I suggest that this recorded status of the Coca Cola Export Corporation should be held illegal. Then penal action should be taken against them and the officers who have shielded the illegal activities of this Corporation should be brought to book and further repatriation by this Corporation should be stopped forthwith.

You know that almost all foreign drug manufacturing concerns have overproduced formulations with the highest content and the DGTD has allowed them the raw materials in contravention of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and rules and the decision of the Licensing Committee. But if an Indian firm asks for the same raw materials, the Licensing Committee does not allow it on the pretext of 'technical competency and higher import content'. The Ministry has flouted certain assurance given in Parliament and also the decision of the Cabinet Sub-Committee. I must tell the House that the Ministers are prisoners in the hands of officers who are flouting the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for their personal gain.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House and the Minister some cases for immediate and thorough probe or inquiry. All the cases where unnecessary haste has been shown in approving them in favour of the foreign firms require immediate examination or probe and necessary action should be taken against them.

I will give one concrete example. The undue haste with which the Licensing Committee recommended the case of Messrs. C. E. Fulford also requires a thorough probe. It was really an anti-national decision and attracted criticisms in newspapers.

My second point is that all the cases where industrial licences have been issued without reference to the Licensing Committee need an immediate and thorough probe. For example, Messrs. Sandoz were issued a licence for certain items in 1963 which was never referred to the Licensing Committee. Subsequently an amendment was made in the industrial licence for a new article. It is not known under what provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or rules this amendment was made five years after the issue of the original licence without an application.

My third point is about dilution of conditions for Messrs. Hoechst after the issue of licence without consulting the Licensing Committee, recommendation of COB licence in their favour and stoppage of the minutes at the instance of vested interests. This is a case which requires immediate scrutiny and proper action against those concerned.

My fourth point is that the Supplementary Licensing Committee is a superfluous body created by the bureaucrats to help their friends through allocation of imported raw materials and illegal activities which also requires a thorough probe.

I would like to make the following suggestions for implementation by the Minister over and above what I have said earlier: (1) Diversification to Indian medium scale industry whose item-wise production does not exceed Rs. 3 crores per annum should be allowed within overall capacity and without any restriction of import content.

My second suggestion is that registration for Indian medium scale industry should be automatic. Thirdly, the Indian medium scale sector should be allowed representation on the Licensing Committee. Fourthly, Units situated in backward areas should get industrial licences automatically on making application without reference to licensing committee. The hon. Minister of Industries must take independent and bold decision with regard to the points and suggestions made by me.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (NALGONDA): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the budget of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, which has been initiated by the hon. Minister Shri T. A. Pai. In supporting wholeheartedly the demand now under discussion, I congratulate the Ministry in charge of Industrial Development and Civil Supplies for its fruitful innovative efforts and performance in not only stemming the alarming decline of Industrial growth rate to as low as 0.6 per cent. last year but also for reversing the trend to a hopeful, through modest increase of 3 per cent.

Of great interest and importance to us and the country as a whole is the creditable performance not only in the critical sectors with multiplier effect like steel, coal and power but also in the hitherto sluggish heavy engineering units controlled by the Department of Heavy Industry attaining now a growth rate of 41 per cent increase over last year and in fact the public sector as a whole has achieved an overall weighted growth increase of 12.7 per cent over the previous year. By this performance and achievement, the Government and this Ministry have exploded the two prevailing myths, no doubt sedulously fostered by interested quarters about the Indian Industrial sector, namely, that heavy industrial sector in India cannot work efficiently, and that the public enterprises in India are and must remain inefficient. Though we have turned the corner, I am aware, Sir, there is no room for complacency as we have many miles to go even to attain the growth rates achieved in industrial production in the later sixties. The Government of India Economic Survey has this to say on our hopes and fears in this regard:

"As a result of the determined efforts that are now being made to increase the output of such vital inputs as power, coal and steel, the prospects for industrial development in 1975-76 can be expected to improve. However, there is considerable uncertainty about the supply of industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. There are indications that at least during the first half of the year availability of agricultural raw materials will continue to be a dominant constraint on the growth of output of

[Shri K. S. Chouda]

agro-industries which have a large weightage in the index of industrial production. The export prospects for manufactured goods are also somewhat uncertain. Taking all these factors into account it will be unrealistic to assume that a major breakthrough in the rate of growth of industrial production is just round the corner."

Let me say that since the above observation, particularly in regard to adequate availability of agricultural inputs, the first half of the year as it has unfolded itself has totally belied this apprehension What has come to pass is a glut of agricultural inputs like jute, sugarcane, cotton, castoroil seeds, etc. and the failure of the industrial capacity to utilise this. Another ten lakhs tonnes of sugar could have been produced and we could have exported much larger quantities of jute and cotton manufacturers; larger quantities of jute and cotton manufactures could have been achieved to meet both domestic and export needs but for the shortcomings in the fields of industrial capacity utilisation and capacity addition. Not only the national resources, tax revenues and foreign exchange resources have thus been cruelly deprived of due augmentation even though the agricultural inputs have been made available in plenty but the failure on the part of the industry has apart from costing the country dearly has ruinously affected the growers and also threatens to retard agricultural production itself. In view of the importance and weightage of agro-industrial production, the Ministry in coordination with other concerned ministries should rectify this situation and never allow such situations to recur.

It is a sad fact that because of the hitherto unchecked inflationary conditions, the consumer industries had no compulsions for capacity maximisation and opted for profit maximisation on restricted output. As inflationary conditions, though brought under check, will persist for some time to come, steps have to be taken and monetary and fiscal measures initiated to curb this restrictive practice and afford incentives for full capacity utilisation and setting up new capacity. The excise levy on these manufactures, particularly sugar and cotton textiles may be so restructured as to prove an incentive to greater production and a disincentive to restricted production capacity. In fact, incentive in this way has to be provided for setting up new capacity in the cooperative sugar sector, as it is seen that most of the newly licensed cooperative sugar factories are not coming up as they have ceased to be viable propositions because of the steep increase in cost of plant and machinery. Even though, as in the case of projects like Renigunta, Cuddapah, etc. the growers and the State Government have raised the necessary share capital resources, the projects are held up as they are unable to place orders for plant and machinery due to the changed cost factor and consequent financial problems. These problems have got to be urgently sorted out and the way found for setting up these industries and also for making them viable propositions.

Similarly, Sir, in the field of setting up of new industrial capacity in backward areas, more positive and purposeful efforts and measures have got to be made as so far we have not been able to make even a dent in the growing regional imbalance in this regard For example, the proposal of Indian Oxygen Ltd to set up a castor complex of 50,000 tonnes capacity—the biggest industrial project in this backward Nalgonda district—is held up and not cleared as yet The growers of castor seed in the district too are beginning to get disheartened and may have to give up gradually the cultivation of this important crop with all its varied industrial and export implications. Action has got to be taken to clear this by issuing letter of intent and licence and such other proposals elsewhere in backward areas.

It is regrettable that though there is abundant scope in Andhra Pradesh for production of cement, a critical input now in short supply for both domestic and export needs, adequate efforts have not been made to exploit the rich deposits of needed raw materials in several identified centres for cement plant like in Miryalguda area of Malgonda district. Even the projects at Adilabad and Yerrakuntla, taken up after long delay, are not making headway and necessary support on a priority basis must be given to complete these

projects expeditiously. The rich and varied mineral deposits in Telengana and Rayalaseema areas of the State which can well sustain many public sector industrial projects have remained and still remain neglected.

Efforts must be made and action initiated to set up a Tractor, Scooter and Tyre manufacturing industry in Hyderabad, for which the scope and need exist. In this connection, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the acute shortage of tractor tyres, particularly for the imported tractors distributed by the State Agro Industries Corporation. Though suitable tyres are indigenously produced, they are all being exported, leaving a large number of tractors, as in Andhra Pradesh, idle for want of tyres. This needs urgent attention.

Under the able guidance of Shri T. A. Pai, I hope this Ministry will flourish. With these few words, I support the Demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): Mr. Chairman, I will confine myself to the cut motions which I have moved. At the very outset, I should congratulate the Minister and his Ministry for wiping out the liabilities and losses in the public sector undertakings, specially in BHEL, Haridwar, HEL, Bhopal and other public undertakings. This is the first step which gives us the feeling that the public undertakings can be run efficiently. This nullifies the propaganda launched by the right reaction and vested interests that the public sector is inefficient and so should be discarded. For that I congratulate the Minister and some of the officials who were connected with it.

While doing so, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention some of the salient features which I would like the hon. Minister to take note of. In this Ministry headed by Shri Pai, there are three equally efficient Ministers, including Shri A. P. Sharma. I am not excluding him. I would request him to take note of what I say in this matter.

I have been pleading in this House that there should be a uniform wage policy for all the public sector undertakings. I say this because supposing an agreement has been reached in BHEL, Haridwar, regarding wages, those wages are not applicable at Triveni Structurals at Naini. It results in heart-burning.

In Bangalore HAL and BEL come under the Defence Ministry and ITI under the Communications Ministry. But there is a uniform wage policy for all these undertakings, even though they are under different Ministries. This has removed disgruntlement among the employees. This is one of the policies which the hon. Minister Shri Pai has initiated, with the help of the Minister of Defence Production. In the same manner, there should be parity in the wages in all the public undertakings in the same place so that there may not be any heart-burning among the workers.

I have also been pleading in the House that the workers in the public undertakings should be covered by the Central labour legislation. Now suppose there is an industrial dispute in Bhopal. The industrial Disputes Act of the State is applicable in that particular unit. So, it is very difficult for the Centre to intervene in the matter, although administratively the Central Government or the particular Corporation is responsible for it. I have requested the hon. Labour Minister to kindly consider this matter, whether these public undertakings, which are for all purposes autonomous corporations coming under the Central Government and answerable to this House, whether they should not come under the Central labour legislations and whether the central service conditions should not be made applicable to them. I am saying this because I have experience that even adjudication awards given by the Union Ministers could not be implemented because of this difficulty.

Then I come to the inclusion of workers' representative in the Board. The hon. Minister in the various committees had made it amply clear that this will mean the representation of workers not only at the national level but also at the plant level. Unless the workers representatives are included in the plant level, production is not going to go up. I assure you on

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behalf of those workers whom I represent, that the workers will do their best not only to wipe out the losses but to keep the good name of the public undertaking, and it will be a good and fitting reply to those who are criticising the public sector projects. If they are included as representatives at the plant level, if they are taken into confidence, they will see to it that the good name of the undertaking is maintained. I do not say for a moment that they are not being consulted anywhere I have seen that the most difficult cases of HMT, Pinjore, were decided by the Secretary of the Ministry, who is fortunately a technocrat, after consulting the labour. I am proud of him and the other officials who work so well. What is the result? Till the other day, in HMT, Pinjore, there was labour trouble almost every day. Now the position has completely changed because of the cooperation of the labour.

Then I come to some of the textile units. The hon Minister had the courage of conviction to announce that the Muir Mills and the Victoria Mills, which are under the National Textile Corporation, will not suffer because of want of funds. It is not a question of finance alone. I had explained these things to my hon. friend, the young and energetic Minister, Shri Maurya. He went to Kanpur and he was there for half a day. But he did not have the courtesy to see the workers' representatives. We have explained that they wanted finance to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores to pay off the arrears of wages, gratuity etc. and to run the units efficiently. But, before that money is granted, there should be proper investigation into the working of the mills, whether those who are administrators, controllers or administrative heads are utilising this money in the best interests of the mills. I have suggested that an investigation committee should be appointed to see that the finances are not used for any purpose other than modernising the particular units. That is why I suggest that a thorough overhaul is necessary.

I should congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri B. P. Maurya, for taking a very good decision, a very same decision, to set up the Tannery and Footwear Corporation. It was previously known as Flex under the British India Corporation. Flex shoes were known as the best, not to throw at some people but to wear, because they are more durable. But what happened? The Bajorias and the Mundhras spoiled the whole thing and converted it into a junk. I had agitated for three years continuously for taking over that particular unit from the BIC. It is now completely a nationalised mill. The hon. Minister has selected some very good person, a technocrat with experience, as the Managing Director. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the present Managing Director, who was shunted out, is trying to put spokes in the wheel and if, on account of this, the technocrat is not posted there as Managing Director, it will be a sad commentary on the working of the Ministry.

If this unit works well, it will definitely get more export orders. Now they are supplying shoes to Russia, Czechoslovakia and other countries. Huge orders are pending with us. So, we want this unit to run efficiently.

Coming to Scooters (India) Limited, I must congratulate the Minister and the officials connected with it. I was present on that particular day when 17 or 18 scooters were presented to our hockey players as shield. I cannot possibly drive a scooter. I have never learnt it and, at this stage, I do not want to learn it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can purchase a few shares.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not believe in sharing.

17 HRS.

I have seen, before the time-schedule, the production has been completed and it has come out. I am proud of it. When I came to know that some of the officials from the Defence Department were sent there—I would mention here the name of Mr. Sundararajan who was once my boss when I was a Clerk in the Defence Department—I was quite confident about the efficiency. The selection was correct. I have seen how the young boys have manufactured scooters. The Bajaj and

other scooter manufacturers were having a trade, propaganda after propaganda, that the scooter will not be manufactured and, if it is manufactured, it will not be run. It has been manufactured and it is being run. Let them sleep. It will run over their bodies. It is one of the best scooters. I think, those young boys should be rewarded by giving some sort of bonus or incentive scheme.

Lastly, on the 25th of this month, I mentioned on the floor of the House about the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. Here, two Ministries are involved, that is, the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Commerce. Mr. T. A. Pai replied that some investigation has been made and the report is still awaited. But, unfortunately, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, did not mention anything about it. I must say that if the Government does not take over this unit immediately, it will cause great hardship to the workers. It has been recommended by Mr. Bahuguna, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta who was running the unit for the last so many years has not paid wages or gratuity or anything to the workers. He does not pay income-tax; he does not pay sales tax; he does not pay wealth tax. The non-payment of Government taxes, Government revenues, is his capital.

This mill should be taken over immediately. What Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta is doing is that he is running a particular section and taking away all the bales out. Ultimately, he will sell out the machinery or reduce it to a junk. I would urge upon Mr. B. P. Maurya who has got both the courage and conviction to do something about it and take over the mill. I would also request the hon. Minister, Mr. Pai, to take it over immediately. Otherwise, both these gentlemen, Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta and his worthy brother, Mr. Ram Gopal Gupta, are capable of influencing a section of Congress Members in Lucknow—they move between Lucknow and Delhi. I am afraid, it may go against the interests of workers. They may say, either it is not wholly viable for taking over or it is partially running; it is not wholly sick although the symptoms of sickness are there. Let the investigation report be placed on the Table of the House. I hope, it will be taken over soon.

At the time when the Bill to take over sick textile mills by the National Textile Corporation was being discussed, I was happy that the hon. Minister, Mr. B. P. Maurya, readily accepted some amendments to the effect that payment of workers' wages or gratuity will be given a priority. Even after that, the wages have not been paid. I would request him to do something about it. We are filing our case to the Commissioner but unless some sort of an amendment is made, this will not help.

There is a crisis. There are about 11,000 workers of cotton textile Mills who are suffering. About 50,000 bales of cotton have piled up and more are piling up. The textile mill-owners of Kanpur are closing down the mills, whether it is the Atherton West Mill, whether it is the mills under the British India Corporation, whether it is the Swadeshi Cotton Mills or J. K. Rayon Mills. It is actually Singhanias, Jaipurias, Bajorias, all these big people, who are combining and conspiring against the workers. They are taking advantage of the power-cut which has been restored to them. They say that there is power-cut and, therefore, workers will not get wages. In Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the power-cut has been restored. According to Shri K. C. Pant, Minister for Energy, it has been restored now. They want some rebate and that is why they are doing it. I do not want to threaten this Government, but I want to make it clear that the 50,000 textile workers of Kanpur, including one thousand workers of J. K. Rayon will not die of starvation. Let a meeting be called jointly by the Minister of Industry, Mr. Maurya or Mr. Sharma—I think, Mr. Maurya is dealing with it—Prof. Chattopadhyaya, and the Minister of Labour; let them call the employers and the employees and take necessary steps to settle this. If it is not settled within a week, the workers will forcibly occupy the mills and force the Government to arrest the mill-owners under DIR or MISA. There will be a law and order situation. In Kanpur we are united. There is no question of CITU or AITUC. We are all united and we will defend the

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workers' interests; we will not allow the workers to die of starvation. The mills will be forcibly occupied by the workers if no action is taken to settle this matter.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. We are really discussing the Grants today in the background when we have to re-plan the Plan itself. Our economy has got severe jolts during the previous months: it had its repercussions in escalating inflation, in worsening the industrial relations and in declining the output. In the face of this, I support the Demands for Grants because, by and large and on the whole, the achievement has been extraordinary.

The Indian economy embraces a wide spectrum, from gober gas plant to nuclear reactors in the matter of energy; in the matter of industries, heavy and light engineering industries, consumer industries and agrobased industries cover the belt; but these, between them, do not cover the entire economy.

Our positive factors for industrial growth have been the declining rate of inflation from October 1974 and higher capacity utilisation. Many of the public sector corporations have broken even, but I have noticed one point, the capacity utilisation factor has not been clearly spelt out. In many cases the break-even point has been reached by increase in prices and in some cases, of course, in real growth of output also.

Going through the report, it makes us a bit proud of the wide range of industrial field that we have covered. We are not producing only textiles, we are producing the textile machinery, we are producing food processing machinery, we are producing paper-making machinery, we are producing jute-making machinery, we are producing steel-making machinery, steel plant making machinery—plants which will reproduce plants themselves. We are on the way to economic and technological independence But between the conception and the reality has fallen a shadow. And, that shadow is to import all machinery from abroad. At the fast pace at which foreign countries are developing, in 10 years' time our plants will get starved of the spare parts, for, their designs change.

So, although, we are pushing towards technological independence, in the process, a drag and an increasing technological dependence will emerge unless we take quite clearcut remedial and firm steps.

For instance, in Japan, whenever they import any machinery they strip it down bit by bit They have a large drawing, design and developing and research wing. They design spare parts of the machinery. Spare parts go into production They reassemble the plant and then start the plant. In our case we require just that approach Unless we go in for a large design and development wing (attached to major public sector undertakings and heavy engineering units and steel-making units and all that) our technological dependence based on the import of spare parts might develop and deepen with the passage of time This is my feeling. We have to reverse this process We have now liberalised imports There is balance of payments gap of Rs 1,000 crores. Just in order to step up our export capacity we have got to monitor that our imports are not internally consumed but that they really go in for promotion of exports so that the gap of Rs 1,000 crores might be wiped out by our own efforts This is self-reliance, and not begging for aid, by whatever name you may call it.

Then I suggest standardisation of machines and spare parts and technological innovations for the development of India, so that we can be independent unit by unit and industry by industry.

Then, the report says that certain technological gaps are being met and so on I am so happy to hear about this thing In Bharat Heavy Electricals in Bhopal they are getting their technology up-dated. A special tribute has to be paid to that public sector corporation which is doing outstandingly well. But modernisation and re-equipping problem which remain with us, unless consistent steps are pursued vigorously over the wide industrial range.

Then there is the problem of indigenisation of the machinery also, in the years to come. In the export market I would like to know what we are going to do to get petro-dollars. Syria is going in for cement manufacturing plants. We are supplying them. Egypt goes in for a sponge-iron plant and Kuwait is financing it with a blank cheque. With Iran, Kudramukh project has gone through Rs. 130 crore paper mill in eastern India is also being financed by Iran. But the entire product will have to be exported to them. 1980 will be a critical year for the supply of paper for our internal consumption because we will have to export the entire paper to Iran and we must take note.

So, we have to apply our mind to this aspect of the problem. For instance, Venezuela is going in for a two billion dollar development. They want our expertise. But, in all these cases, many of the countries do not even go in for the global tenders. They want all kinds of bilateral agreements, on the spot agreements. We have to be quick on the jump. We have barely touched the fringe That is what U.S. is doing; that is what the E.E.C. countries are doing. But, we are going slowly on day-to-day routine and by the time serving stagnation we can never capture those petro-dollar markets which we so badly want. Not much money is required. We have only to see that we pay our engineers from 15,000 to 30,000 in foreign exchange so that teams can go and stay there to prepare the feasibility report. Thereby we may have a foothold in these markets. Resources constraint should not stand in the way. We should allow the teams to go to various countries and stay there to prepare feasibility reports free of cost which will be repaid many times over in the coming years.

It is a matter of regret that Direct Reduction Process by National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur which directly reduces the iron-ore and this can be converted into steel is not made use of. No money has been forthcoming from any of the industries—neither from SAIL nor from the Industrial Development Ministry for setting up a pilot plant. It would be a major breakthrough in the steel making if this is taken up. A closed cement factory in Andhra and a private entrepreneur has taken up that process and is trying to prove it. This sort of red-tape and brownpaper holds us up and we should cut it if we are to go ahead quickly.

Now I come to the engineering industry. We have now surplus of steel of .5 million tonnes. We have unutilised capacity in the H.E.C., Braithwaite, Jessops and Burn in Ranchi and Calcutta and Raymons in Vizag. The steel price in India is Rs. 1,300 per ton whereas the international price of steel is 3,000 a ton. But, we have the value added system by which if we fabricate engineering machinery and export this, the fabricators will have to pay 3,000 a ton. How can we get an edge in the Export market if we have to collect everything at source? So, this value added system has to be reconsidered. The fabricating cost is of the order of 2,400 to 3,000 per tonne. The output per worker is 0.4 tonne a month. It can be improved. We should go in a big way, for our oil drilling rigs, platforms and machinery, Mazagon Docks are manufacturing two. That will not suffice even for our own needs. We have to manufacture, fabricate them and send them to oil rich countries of Iran, Iraq and Indonesia; with cash earned from them go for exports to SE Asia. Japan's yen tied credits by which they have captured the entire market. The resources have to be mobilised and we have to earn the resources a bit by the tied credit methods of Japan. H.E.C. of Ranchi is already thinking of this. All that I suggest is that this requires a priority consideration because the market will be there for the next two to three years. To manufacture these, the time taken is from three to four years normally even if we go very fast.

I would request the Minister to kindly examine the norms by which the backward areas have been classified by the Planning Commission. I come from the region—Chota Nagpur Plateau. It is literally reeling under the impact of public sector Corporations.

Sir, we have a two-sector economy—one automated sector and another primitive sector where people live in filth, ig-

[Shri Gopalendu Bhattacharyya]

norance and poverty and there is growing unrest. There has been a suggestion of medium sector. But I will put it differently. We should have ancillary industries in small scale because when you have major heavy industries it is all the more neeessary to have ancillary industries and intermediate technology to bridge this gap.

Now, Sir, a word about the need for achieving higher capacity utilisation. Happily the industrial relations are better. So, I suggest there should be labour participation in industry. The participation should not be in principle alone but it should be in real day-to-day practice. Managing Directors of many public sector undertakings are the new industrial feudal lords. They do not want to share the decision making power—even in an advisory capacity—with the bulk of the workers. Sir, I can say we can very easily achieve an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in our production if we take the workers into confidence. For that the Caesar's wife—I mean the management—must be above suspicion. The Industrial managers have to develop an image of impartiality and the public sector will do much better. These public undertakings have given good performance but they can do much better in the coming months.

Sir, I will very briefly touch upon the point regarding performance and capacity utilisation bonus. There are 132 forms of bonus and bonus can be tailored to any situation. We should work out a capacity utilisation bonus to be paid to the workers, foremen, shop stewards, etc. I do not mind if you pay to the officers also a bit of the bonus but as was pointed out by one of the hon. Members the difference should not be that much of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50. All could share the bonus and make it a cooperative and productive endeavour.

Lastly, there should not be any out-of-turn promotions to favourites. A dozen of such promotions can wreck the morale of the entire industrial units and this has been one of the major causes which has not helped either the image or the productive capacity of the public sector undertakings.

Further, Sir, to ensure that good industrial relations are maintained, it is very necessary that the Civil Supplies wing of this Ministry takes urgent steps to ensure a fool-proof distribution system at the highest priority of cloth, soap, writing paper, etc. It may be done through super-bazars or you may devise other ways but it is a must and it should be done immediately without delay.

Finally, I plead for location of the international silk board at Ranchi because in Chota Nagpur the impact of public undertakings is literally dislocating to its economy.

There is a wide belt of unemployment. Four hundred shellac factories have been closed. In Mica, there is also a wide unemployment belt. I suggest that the International Silk Board should be set up there and a big effort should be made for development of tusser and silk worm. That will be another way in the life of the people.

SHRI S. L. PEJE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I congratulate the Ministry for achieving a remarkable and satisfactory progress. So far as the public sector units are concerned, during the last so many years, in spite of the heavy investment in the public sector, these units could not make any satisfactory progress. But, after Mr. Pai and his colleagues joined this Ministry, during the last one and a half years, some of the public sector units have been making some profits.

The dispersal of industries and establishment of industries leads to the creation of employment opportunities. We are now facing a collosal problem, in the nation, of unemployment. Day by day, year by year, educated unemployment is increasing. We will have to tackle this problem of unemployment by establishing more and more industries. Either we have to establish these industries in the public sector or in the private sector or in the villages, in the small scale sector. It is not possible

for the public sector alone to tackle this problem of unemployment. For this, people who are well-versed in know-how, people who have got better management capabilities, people who have enough experience should be allowed to establish industries, particularly, in backward regions

Sir, in this connection, I welcome the new policy of the Ministry, namely, the joint sector. This envisages allotment of some shares to the public and some shares to the Government When we think of mobilising resources, we take recourse to so many ways and means One of the ways is having more and more taxation. But, when we tax people, they try to evade taxes But, if we ask people to invest in new companies and new industries, people will come forward and invest their shares and help Government to run the public and joint sectors I would request the Minister and the Ministry to go ahead with this joint sector policy and see that under this, many industries are established particularly in backward regions

Sir the Planning Commission, I think, has declared 229 districts as industrially backward In regard to these backward districts, some incentives are being given like subsidies, soft loans and so on. By giving these incentives alone, industries are not attracted and industrialists will not go there because enough infrastructure is not there in these backward districts Many licences have been given no doubt. But, very few entrepreneurs are going there Those who are able to go, who are anxious to go, accept these benefits and go there, but, actually, they do not establish these industries So far as Maharashtra and some parts of Gujarat State are concerned, there are so many ghost units and ultimately Government had to institute enquiries In these enquiries, it is found that many people usually come forward just to avail of the benefits and concessions given by the Government. I would urge upon the Government and the Ministry to see that there is some supervision and some control. Otherwise, these things will continue and these backward areas and backward districts will not come up along with other industrially advanced regions.

What has happened during the last 10-15 years is that the financial institutions give money or help to those who are more influential, who can exert their influence on these institutions. So those areas which are already industrially advanced are being given preference in granting loans and other assistance but people from the backward areas are not in a position to get licences or assistance. They cannot come to Delhi for licence, nor can they come to Bombay, the capital of Maharashtra, for financial assistance.

Then about salt pans. I come from a region where there are several small salt pans. After the death of the owner of a salt pan, the tenancy or proprietary rights are not transferred in time to the successor Passes are not issued in time. Even when salt is ready, deeds are entered into, but the passes are not issued to the owner in time and he consequently suffers There are so many difficulties these small salt pan owners face. I would urge upon Government to see that these difficulties are solved.

Similarly, small scale industries have difficulty regarding marketing their products This is the main problem facing them They have to come to Bombay to buy the raw materials, then take them to their districts; there they manufacture the goods. But for marketing them, they have to come to the market centres, Poona or Bombay Transport difficulty is a great difficulty so far as marketing is concerned I come from Ratnagiri. It is an inaccessible area. In Himachal, Assam and other States, the Government gives a transport subsidy. I would request that this subsidy should also be given to the Konkan districts, particularly Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

Regarding industrial estates, some ten years ago Government came forward with a scheme and established so many industrial estates. The very idea of industrial estates was wrongly conceived because while establishing these co-operative industrial estates, more than Rs. 25,000-30,000 was spent on constructing huge buildings without any return. We have an industrial estate in Ratnagiri constructed at a cost of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs without return on it. Out of the 17 or 18, only

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

8 or 10 are functioning. The others are not functioning at all because they do not get raw materials in time, they have no money, they do not get loans in time. That is why most of the industrial estates have closed down and some of them have been given out on hire. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that they should investigate this matter and find out why these industrial estates have failed or are not making satisfactory progress in time.

My third point does not come strictly under the Ministry of Industry—aluminium plant at Ratnagiri. It comes under the Mines Ministry. The proposal was there for the last ten or 12 years. We read in the administrative report that the plant was to be commissioned in 1974. It is not argued that the Government has no funds. If the Government have no funds they should take shares from the public and pursue the idea of joint sector. That project should be taken up and implemented. In conclusion, I once again support the demands for grants of this Ministry.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, I would like to refer to 101 industrial establishments in the public sector. In these 101 public sector undertakings, a sum of Rs. 20,000 crores has been invested. If you remove the investment of Rs. 5,000 crores in the Railways, then a sum of Rs. 15,000 crores is the investment in these 101 public sector industrial enterprises. The private sector investment in industries is of the order of Rs. 11,000 crores. Though we have invested Rs. 4,000 crores more than the private sector investment, what is the return that this investment in the public sector has given? The profit from the public sector is a measly sum of Rs. 12 crores. This does not mean that there is no profit at all in the public sector undertakings. Out of 101 undertakings, 64 public sector undertakings have yielded a profit of Rs. 104 crores and the remaining 37 undertakings have incurred loss. It is but natural that the profit-making public sector undertakings must be complimented. As a sort of encouragement to the workers in these profit-making public sector undertakings, incentive bonus must be given to them. Similarly, the managements of 37 public sector undertakings which continue to incur loss should be taken to task. The fact that these public sector undertakings are running at loss shows that there is mismanagement; those who are at the helm of affairs in these undertakings are not exerting themselves to make them profitable concerns. They have not realised that they owe a duty to the public whose money has been invested in these undertakings. Unless such managements are punished for their inefficiency there is no hope for the public sector in our country. I request the hon. Minister of Industry to take stern action against them so that the undertakings running at loss turn their corner.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri B. P. Maurya that the Wallajabad Textile Mill in Tamil Nadu has not been taken over by the Government on the ground that the Lokanathan Committee has not recommended the taking over of this textile mill. Sir, 400 workers of this Mill are virtually on the streets. In the interest of these starving workers, I appeal to Shri B. P. Maurya that the Wallajabad Textile Mill should be taken over by the Government.

I am happy that Scooters India has started commercial production. Similarly, unemployed graduates and the educated youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given agencies in all the Districts of our country for the scooters manufactured by Scooters India.

Sir, the Rural Industries Product was started 13 years ago with an investment of Rs. 56 crores which has created 46,000 industrial units in rural areas of the country, giving employment to 2.1 lakh youths. Though the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet seen the light of day, yet in the 1974-75 Annual Report of the Small Scale Industries there is reference to the creation of another 40,000 industrial units with

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

an investment of Rs. 45 crores creating an employment potential of 2 lakhs under this Rural Industries Project. When the Government could create during a period of 13 years 2.1 lakh job opportunities, in the rural areas by the establishment of 46,000 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 56 crores, I wonder how it is possible for the Government to achieve the target of 40,000 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 45 crores which would create 2 lakhs job opportunities during a period of five years. I think that this conundrum can be solved only by God or by those who formulated this plan. I have no hope that this scheme will succeed.

Let us see how the industrial units under this Rural Industries Project have been financed. I will give you statistics for 1972-73. In the Central Budget of that year, there was a provision of Rs. 950 crores for R.I.P. The public financial institutions of both the Central and the State Governments allotted Rs. 8.30 crores. The relatives and friends of the entrepreneurs gave Rs. 15.1 crores. You will see from this that the friends and relatives have assisted them more than the Central and the State Governments. Is this the intensive effort that the Central Government have made in assisting financially the R.I.P. units? I have to say that the gullible rural people are being taken on the garden path of false promises.

You know, Sir, that there is a programme of industrial development of backward areas in the country. I will quote what has been stated in the Small Scale Industries Report for 1974-75:

> At the central level it has not been possible so far to make any progress in setting up the nucleus of an organisation.

The Central Government took a decision to set up a Corporation for the industrial development of backward areas. If this is the Government's performance in regard to the development of backward areas industrially, I have to say that the backward areas will perennially remain backward. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that a Corporation in the public sector should be set up immediately for the industrial development of backward areas

On page 146 of the Small Scale Industries Report, it has been stated that Tirunelveli, Salem and Chingleput have been covered under the first phase of Rural Industries Project. So far as I know, I have not seen any sign of R.I.P. in my constituency, Tirunelveli. In the second phase of R.I.P. to be taken up during the Fifth Plan, it is stated on page 149 of this Report that Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts would be covered by R.I.P. I regretfully say that all this seems to be only on paper. From the past performance of the Government in this field, one can say that this R.I.P. may not touch the ground.

Certain backward areas have been stipulated for getting concessional finance for industrial development from the Central Government. For example, in Tamil Nadu, Mudukulathur, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai, Tiruppathur, Aruppukkottai, Sattur and Srivilliputhur Taluks of Ramanathapuram District have been treated as special areas for this concessional treatment. Can we expect that Tatas and Birlas will go to these areas for setting up industries? Will the hon. Minister of Industry insist upon them that they should go to these areas and set up industries there and only then they will become eligible for industrial licences? No. He will not say that. On the other hand, he will invite them to invest money in large public sector undertakings. Even without the invitation of the hon Minister, they are also ready to invest large sums in such big public sector undertakings. I hope that the hon. Minister will explain this paradox.

The small scale industrial units get roughly about 50 per cent. of their financial requirement from the Central and State Governments and also from public sector financial institutions. How do you expect them to manage 50 per cent. of their financial requirement? From where then can they get this money? That is why it becomes imperative that Backward Areas Industrial Development Corporation should be set up immediately, in which both the Central and the State Governments should invest money and that

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

Corporation should be helped to set up industries in these backward areas of the country. Otherwise, in chronically drought-stricken backward areas which I referred to earlier, which monopoly industriallst is going to come forward for setting up industries there?

Nobody in this House can deny that there is countrywide power scarcity. Whether it is R.I.P. industrial units or other small scale units, all are affected by this power shortage, in fact power famine. It is very essential that the Central Government should set up a factory in the public sector for manufacturing small generators which can be supplied to all the small scale units in the country. If four or five small industrial units in an industrial estate want to have a generator jointly, they should also be permitted to do so.

Sir, I have to say with all the force at my command that the foreign collaboration agreements which the private sector entertain really sap the industrial energy of the country. You will be surprised to know that the private sector monopoly industrialists in our country have got 1200 foreign collaboration enterprises in our country. During the Non-aligned Meet held in Algiers in 1973 in which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also participated, the danger from international monopolies was discussed in great detail. All of us know how the President of Chile, Allende, was murdered by the international monopolies. Similarly, now, these international cartels in conjunction with Indian monopolists are trying to thwart the efforts of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to make the country self-sufficient in all fields. I am sure that progressive elements in the Congress Party and other progressive forces outside this House will outwit the efforts of the international and Indian monopolists and safeguard the freedom and sovereignty of the country. Instead of curbing the growth of monopoly in the country, I am deeply pained to see that the Central Government are encouraging the monopolies by inviting them to join the public sector. The industrial assets of Tatas were about Rs. 550 crores in 1971 and in 1973 the assets had increased to about Rs. 610 crores. Out of the total investment of Rs. 11000 crores by the private sector in industry, the industrial assets of Tatas and Birlas would come to 10 per cent. i.e. 1100 crores. You can very well imagine the stranglehold of Tatas and Birlas on the industries of our country. Yet they are invited to join the public sector so that they can sabotage the public sector from within.

Before 1967, Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri Asoke Mehta became victims of international machinations and bowed to the dictates of World Bank and the U.S. Government by devaluing the rupee. In eight States, the ruling Congress Party got the drubbing. That lesson seems to have been forgotten by the ruling Congress Party. Before 1976 General Elections, the same Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri T. A. Pai seem to have succumbed to the viles of private sector monopoly industrialists of our country and have paved the way for their entry in the public sector. There will be no wonder if the people of the country treat the Congress in the same manner again in 1976. But the only hope hinges round the progressive elements inside the ruling Congress Party and such others outside this House. They will surely protect the interests of the country and ensure industrial development of the country.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : मैं इन अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । महंगाई दूर करने का इलाज केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना है । इस चीज को काश्तकारों ने आलू पैदा करके सिद्ध कर दिया है । जो आलू दो सौ रुपये क्विंटल बिका करता था वह आज दस बीस रुपए क्विंटल बिक रहा है । लेकिन आज आप किसान को उचित मूल्य इसका दिलाने में असफल रहे हैं । इस ओर आपको चाहिये था कि आप ध्यान देते ।

सिमेंट की स्केरसिटी चल रही है । यह मिल नहीं रहा है । राजस्थान में आप ने पांच लाइसेंस दिए थे लेकिन

रेलवे से उस पर क्लीयरेंस नहीं मिल रहा है। वह क्लीयरेंस नही दे रहा है कि वह वैगंज की जिम्मेदारी ले सकता है और फैक्ट्रीज यहां लगनी चाहिये । पाई साहब रेल मंत्री रह चुके है । सभी कायदे कानून जानते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि अपने प्रभाव से वह काम लें । सिमेंट फैक्ट्रियां वहां लग जाए तो राजस्थान का पिछडापन दूर करने में सहायता मिल सकती है। क्यों नही सिमेट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए और राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए प्रेक्टिकल स्टेप इस तरह के लिए जाते है । दूसरी जगह आप सिमेंट प्लांट नही लगा सकते है । जहा लाइम स्टोन के डिपाजिट है वही ये लग सकते है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन प्लाट्स के लिए आप रेलवे बोर्ड मे जल्दी क्लीयरेस ले ।

उपभोक्ताओं को सिमेंट तीस चालीस परसेंट बैग्ज में कम मिल रहा है। बहुत खराब पैकिंग दिया जाता है, कराब बारदाना यूज किया जाता है। यूज किए हुए बारदाने को इस्तेमाल करने की आपने अनुमति दी है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि उपभोक्ताओं को बीस' तीस और चालीस परसेट कम सिमेंट एक बैग में मिलता है। आपको चाहिये कि आप उनको इंस्ट्रक्शनज दे कि अच्छा और मजबूत बारदाना वे इस्तेमाल करें और जिस तरह से खाद के लिए अच्छा बारदाना इस्तेमाल किया जाता है वैसा ही बारदाना सिमेंट के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए ।

आपने मिनी सिमेट पालांट लगाने की बात भी कही थी। उस में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है ? पिछली बार पाई साहब ने बताया था कि नो हऊ, स्केच, फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट वगैरह में जल्दी तैयार करवाऊंगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी तरक्की हुई है, क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है, यह आप हमें बताएं ।

पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में सिमेंट खुले में मिलना शुरू हो गया था और कोई ब्लैक इस पर नही था । आज फिर इसकी कमी हो गई है और अठारह रुपये बोरी का ब्लैक चल रहा है। इस तरह भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। पाई साहब यथार्थवादी है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

एक विचित्र बात मै बताता हूं । राजस्थान में राक फास्फोट के और आयरन पायराइट के अतुल भंडार है और इन से सलफपर निकल सकता है । वहां पर कुछ कारखाने लगाए जा सकते है । लेकिन इस मुल्क की तारीफ देखिये कि पिछले आठ साल से दो सौ करोड़ रुपये साल का इम्पोर्ट हम बराबर करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमारे यहां की दो प्राजैक्ट्स लटकी हुई हैं और न योजना मंत्री, न इंडस्ट्री मंत्री और न पैट्रोलियम मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान देते है । आठ साल में सोलह सौ करोड़ का इन दोनों आइ-टम्ज के लिए इम्पोर्ट हो चुका है। ये जो दो तीन योजनायें है इन पर मुश्किल से छः सौ करोड़ की लागत आति है और यह रुपया शयर कैपिटल के रूप मे या वर्ल्ड बैंक इत्यादि से प्राप्त हो सकता है । कोई मुश्किल बात नही है। भारत ही ऐसा देश है जहां पर ये बातें चल जाती है, दुनिया के किसी और देश में इस तरह की बात नहीं चल सकती थी । जहां अतुल भंडार हों, साधन हों, तमाम चीजें, मौजूद हों और उस सब के बावजूद भी दूसरे मुल्कों से हम इम्पोर्ट करें, क्या यह हैरानी की बात नहीं है? आखिर मैं

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कोई टैक्स इंडस्ट्री पर लगता है, या इन्डस्ट्री को नष्ट करने की कोई बात होती है तो किस की जिम्मेदारी है, कौन इस बात को संभालेगा ?

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की हम दुहाई देते हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री लगनी चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्री एकदम खत्म की जा रही हैं। अभी आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में क्या आपसे कोई बात नहीं की गई, आपसे कुछ पूछा नहीं गया कि इसका क्या रिजल्ट होगा ? इसका रिजल्ट सामने है।

आप खुर्जा की तरफ जाइये। वहां पर सिरेमिक्स के अलावा माइनौरिटी क्लासेज के लिये कोई धंधा नहीं है। खानदान के खानदान पेन्टिंग कर के 2, 2 और 4, 4 रुपये की मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। हजारों आदमी वहां कारखाने चला रहे हैं। वह सारे सिरेमिक्स के उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं, ठप्प हो गये हैं, लेकिन किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है।

फिरोजाबाद में देखिये। ग्लास की इंडस्ट्री है। बड़े टाइप की कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं हैं, वहां स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हैं।

आपने 50 आदमी का जो नियम लगाया है, क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि किसी फैक्टरी में ज्यादा आदमी काम न करें? अगर वहां पर कारीगरी के तौर पर, अच्छे किस्म का माल बनाने के तौर पर ज्यादा आदमी काम करते हैं तो क्या यह गुनाह हो गया ? वहां पर उन्होंने ऐसी अच्छी से अच्छी चीजें निकाली हैं कि जो इम्पोर्टेड भी नहीं मिलती हैं, वह उन्होंने तैयार की हैं। यह सब इसलिये कि वहां की लेबर तैयार है, काम करती है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि सब लेबर को छुट्टी मिल जाये ? मैं उपमंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनके यहां उन्नाव जिले में कितनी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं ?

मुझे अभी प्रधान मंत्री की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी रायबरेली में जाने का मौका मिला। उनके यहां 318 स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हैं। उन यूनिट्स के नाम रजिस्टर में दर्ज हैं। उसमें 18 स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चर रही हैं। आखिर यह सब क्या हो रहा है, इन बातों पर कौन विचार करेगा, और इन सब इंडस्ट्रीज को कौन बचायेगा ?

राजस्थान में तम्बाकू है जिसको सूंधनी कहते हैं। उसके 60 कारखाने वहां चल रहे हैं जहां कि औरतें और माइनौरिटी क्लास व हरिजन लोग काम करते हैं। वह कारखाने खुले हुए हैं। वहां पर 10 परसेंट बिक्री पर टैक्स लगा दिया गया है, टैरिफ बढ़ा दिया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह कारखाने कैसे चलेंगे ? वह कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं। आखिर इन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को पनपाने के लिये, इनको बढ़ावा देने के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

आज 24 परसेंट का ब्याज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज दे रही हैं। आपके कहने के मुताबिक आप क्रैडिट स्कवीज करेंगे और उससे सस्ती चीजें मिलेंगी। लैकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह सब कारखाने बन्द हो गये। कौनसा कारखाने ऐसा है जो बाजार से 24 परसेंट ब्याज पर रकम लेकर चल सकता है ? आप लोग व्यावहारिक हैं, सारी बातें जानते हैं। इसके बाद भी यह सब

कुछ क्यों हो रहा है? यह हैरानी की बात है।

हमारे यहां आज क्वालिटी कंट्रोल नहीं है यह एक बड़ी अजीब बात है। हमारे यहां जो पेपर बन रहा है उसमें फिलर के तौर पर पैरोसलाइट नामकी चीज़ के बजाय पीलाइट मिनरल यूज़ किया जाता है। क्योंकि वह सस्ता पड़ता है। इसका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा कि 10, 15 साल के बाद अलमारी में रखी हुई किताबें अपने आप टूट जायेंगी। यह हालत आज हमारे यहां हो रही है। आखिर कौन इस बात को एग्जामिन करेगा, कौन क्वालिटी मैटिरियल को देखेगा? मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इसके ऊपर अच्छी तरह से विचार करें, इस बात को अहमियत दें। स्टेटवाइज़ उपभोक्ताओं की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये, जो रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की जरुरी चीजें है उनकी क्वालिटी, रेट, पैकिंग और व्यवहार के मामले में खुले रूप में डिबेट कर सके। आज तक ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं है। उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी बात कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, उनको बोलने का कोई मौका नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर विचार करें और ठोस कदम उठायें।

सीमेंट का करखाना जो आज से 5 साल पहले 4 करोड़ रुपये में बनता था आज उस पर 20 करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड की क्लीयरेंस नहीं हुई, तो कब उस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा, यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता। जिसकी प्लानिंग 10 करोड़ रुपये में कारखाना लगाने की है, 3 साल के बाद वही कारखाना 20 करोड़, रुपये में लगेगा। तो कारखाना कैसे लगाया जा सकता है?

राजस्थान में लाइम स्टोन के डिपाज़िट्स हैं इसलिये वहां सीमेंट प्लान्ट लग सकता है क्योंकि डिपाज़िट्स को दूसरी जगह ट्रांस्फर नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन राजस्थान में कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़ा कारखाना नहीं लगा है जबकि दूसरी जगह बहुत से पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने लगे हुए हैं। राजस्थान इससे अछूता है।

मेहरबानी कर के राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायें। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ को भी पनपाने के लिये आप रा-मैटीरियल की सुविधा दीजिये, उनके टैरिफ को बदलिये, रेट लोन के सिस्टम को बदलिये और एक्साइज को कम करिये। उनकी बातें सुनिये और इंडस्ट्रीज़ को बढ़ाइये।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति जी, आपने जो मुझे इंडस्ट्रीज़ की डिमांड्स पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद हमारे देश में पहली बार सन् 1956 में इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रैज्यूलूशन सामने आया। हम जानते हैं, आज जो तरह-तरह की देश में बातें होती हैं देश का विकास एक समान नहीं हुआ है। बहुत पिछड़े हुए और बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए इलाके हैं। इस तरह की जो चीजें देखने में आ रही है, उस पर आये दिन इस सदन में चर्चा होती रहती है। उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रैज्यूलूशन तो आया, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया। अगर अमल किया गया होता तो आज हालत पहले से अच्छी होती और हमारी जो

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

बहुत सी तकलीफें हैं, बहुत से पिछड़े हुए जो इलाके हैं, वह आज शायद इतने पिछड़े न होते ।

सभापति महोदय: : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें ।

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18 HRS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LOSS SUFFERED BY SUPER BAZAR, DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri M. C. Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, दिल्ली का सुपर बाजार किस इरादे से खोला गया था उसको खोलने का इनका बड़ा नेक इरादा था।

"The purpose really was to make consumer goods available at fairprices for holding the price line because after devaluation many consumer goods were going underground and there was a great deal of clamour on this score."

उस परपज को लेकर आपने इस सुपर बाजार को खोला है। प्रश्न यह है कि वास्तव में यह को-आपरेटिव स्टोर है या नहीं, सरकार इस बारे में ठीक बात नहीं कहती है। यह एक सरकारी दुकान है, यह को-आपरेटिव स्टोर नहीं है। इसमें 96 परसेंट कैपिटल सरकार का लगता है। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि यह एक को-आपरेटिव स्टोर है। इसमें गरीब की पूंजी लगती है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैसा टैक्स से इकट्ठा किया जाता है, वह पैसा गवर्नमेंट इस पर लगाती रही है और घाटा उठाती रही है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस बारे में अच्छा वर्णन किया है—

"The Committee regret to note that the Cooperative Stores Ltd., Delhi. registered on 20 June 1966, has not been able to build up its share capital to any extent as yet. As on 30 June 1970, the share capital of the Society stood at Rs. 44.63 lakhs, of which as much as Rs. 41.76 lakhs were contributed by the Government of India as loan. The additional share capital contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs has also been sanctioned by the Government during 1970-71, raising their contribution to 96 per cent. The Committee need hardly point out that, if the Stores is to become truly cooperative in character, it should take immediate steps to broaden the base of its membership."

उस में सरकार का 96 परसेंट कैपिटल लगा हुआ है और केवल 4 परसेंट शेयर कैपिटल है। फिर भी सरकार कहती है कि वह एक को-आपरेटिव है। यह सुपर बाजार इसलिए चल रहा है कि कुछ सरकारी आदमी उस को चलाना चाहते हैं और लाखों रुपयों की तन्खवाह ले रहे हैं। 1966 से 1970 तक तीन साल में वहां 66.41 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ, अर्थात् तीन साल में हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत में से 66 लाख रुपये का नुकसान कर दिया गया।

18 HRS.

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने बताया है कि इतना घाटा क्यों हुआ है।

"The Committee are distressed to find that the Stores has been incurring losses since its inception continuously for the past four years ended 30 June 1970. The biggest loss of Rs. 22.05 lakhs was in 1967-68, which was only marginally brought down to Rs. 19.27 lakhs and about Rs. 17.21 lakhs during the subsequent years, 1968-69 and 1969-70, respectively. The accumulated losses so far are about Rs. 66.41 lakhs. Apart from incurring deficits due to mismanagement, over-staffing, heavy pilferage, theft, high rent liability, injudicious purchases, decline in sales, burden of interest, overdrafts, etc., the Store experimented unsuccessfully on mechanisation of accounts and started a vegetable farm, both of which cost it heavily."

घाटे का एक कारण है बड़ी बड़ी चोरियां। क्या वहां एक भी आदमी को सजा हुई? सुपर बाजार में चोरों को भी सजा नहीं मिलती है। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि सरकार टैक्स लगा कर धन कट्ठा करे और सुपर बाजार वालों को दे दे, और वे लोग अपने यहां ओवर-स्टाफिंग करें और माल की चोरी करें उन्होंने एक वेजीटेबल फ़ार्म खोला, जिस में तीन लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ। बाजार में परचेजिंग करते हुए इतनी खराब चीजें खरीदी गई कि उस में घाटा हुआ। मंत्री महोदय बताये कि क्या इस बारे में एनक्वायरी कर के किसी अफ़सर को सजा दी गई।

सरकार ने इस बात की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की कि सुपर बाजार में घाटा क्यों हुआ। उस कमेटी ने कहा :

There have been heavy shortages in stocks due to pilferage by employees and customers which have been estimated to be about 2.5 per cent. of sales. The Audit Report for that period gives an estimate of Rs. 14 lakhs.

14 लाख रुपये के माल की चोरी हो गई। यह चोरी करने वाले कौन कौन से? अजमेर के एम० पी०, श्री बशेश्वर नाथ भार्गव, को, जो को-आपरेटिव को चलाना जानता है, वहां सभापति बनाया गया। उस ने एक महीने में ही ख़र्च में बीस हज़ार रुपये की कमी कर दी। लेकिन उन को वहां से ग़ायब कर दिया गया, क्योंकि उन्होंने सख्ती से व्यवहार किया। वहां जो मैनेज करने वाले सफ़ेद हाथी हैं, उन को मालूम नहीं है कि वहां जनता का पैसा लगा हुआ है। उन्होंने बंगले बना रखे हैं। मैनेजर पर पांच पांच हजार रुपये ख़र्च हो रहे हैं। उन को कार वगैरह की सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं। वास्तव में यह चराहगाह है, जहां बड़े बड़े गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स चरते हैं।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, इस सुपर बाजार में 96 परसेंट कैपिटल गवर्नमेंट का लगा है। गवर्नमेंट उस को लोन भी देती है। फ़रनीचर और हाउस रेंट पर 25 लाख रुपये का ख़र्च होता है। वहां पर एक अजीब बात यह है कि वहां न कोई एनक्वायरी होती है और न किसी को सजा मिलती है।

कमेटी ने कहा है कि वहां घाटा होते हुए भी ओवर-हैड एक्सपेंसिज़ बढ़ते रहे हैं।

The overhead expenses are very heavy when compared to the gross profit and have been rising from year to year. During 1966-67, against a gross profit of 7.97 per cent of sales, indirect expenses were 10.08 per cent. In the following year, while the gross profit improved to 8.35 per cent of the sales, the indirect expenses rose to 14.29 per cent. of the sales.

मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद किस किस अधिकारी को ससपेंड किया गया है, प्रासीक्यूट किया गया है और क्या चार्जशीट दिया गया है। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन सालों में लास हुआ है, उन में टर्न-ओवर कितना हुआ है। 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कितना कितना टर्न-ओवर हुआ और घाटा क्यों हुआ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सालों में कितना सामान चोरी चला गया। सुपर बाजार ने वे चीजें खरीदीं, जिन की जरूरत नहीं थी और इस लिए उन को फेंकना पड़ा।

इन के अलावा मुझे आप मेहरबानी कर के यह बताइए कि गवर्नमेंट का जो कर पैसा इन्वेस्ट हुआ है उस पर गवर्नमेंट कितना इंटरेस्ट ले रही है अपने कैपिटल

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

का और वह इन्टरेस्ट आप ने इस में जोड़ा है या नहीं जोड़ा है? यह जो आप बता रहे हैं कि अब हम थोड़ा फायदा कर रहे हैं, मैं कहता हूं यह आप गलत कह रहे हैं। यह जो हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन का नोटिस में ने दिया था सुपर बाजार के बारे में उस में आप ने बताया कि लौस हुआ है, लौस का कारण बताया—

For the first time, it earned a profit of Rs. 51,000/-.

जिस के अंदर आप ने बहुत बड़ी—कृपा की है 51 हजार बताया है, मैं कहताहूं कि यह आप ने झूठा आंकडा दिया है और यह मैं साबित करता हूं क्यों कि आप ने जो पहले के लौसेज़ हुए हैं उन के बाबत नहीं बताया है, उन के लिए आप को क्या कहना है और यह आप बताइए कि ब्याज कितना गवर्नमेंट को दे रहे हैं? ये मेरे सवाल है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Are you calling me a little later?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): I shall speak later.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have made a request to the hon. Chairman that I may be called a bit later because I am going through this and so it would be better if Mr. Sokhi is called.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, the system is this. The first speaker makes a speech After the mover speaks, only questions are asked by others.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I abide by your direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you will please put your questions.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, since I have taken the balance sheet of the cooperative stores limited, Super Bazar, at Delhi, through un-official channels, it would not be in the fitness of things to quote from the figures because it would be unfair to the officials whom I know. I know the officials because of the simple reason that there was a time when I used to explain to the Ministers, like Mr. Daga, as an auditor in the Department of Cooperation and, many times, at that time, as an official, I used to feel: 'Why are our Ministers so mug-headed?'. Now the situation has changed. But, there are certain things which you will kindly clarify.

The first thing is: I shall try to generalise them, although I can pick up hundred loopholes as a qualified and professional auditor, in the balance sheet. The first and foremost thing is the shabby way to present the balance sheet of a multi-crore concern which was signed by the Financial Adviser and others. I won't go into that. The entire Ministry of Civil Supplies, Cooperation, I suppose, and others have been transferred now from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to the Ministry of Industry I want to know whether that means the change of the hon. Minister in charge of a portfolio or whether that also means quite a substantial change in regard to the policy as well as the directions that are yet to be known? I hope we will get an opportunity to discuss that in the course of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. What is the profitability of your Super Bazar? I see throughout the newspapers coming out of New Delhi, almost everything is advertised, nylon, textiles and others. But, I would like to know, as a common citizen of Delhi as to what is the total number of customers who are getting the benefits in the course of a year? Can you give us the progress on the floor of the House regarding the Super Bazar? After all, this is a Super Bazar situated in the capital of this country. My second question is this. Are you going to hand over the entire management of these Super Bazars and key institutions in the cooperative sector, particularly, for the employees who have been working there, they join the new institutions and then retire from there and they have no opportunities? They are ill paid. They are not adequately secure. I do not think that their service conditions are comparable either to the organised sector or even with the

conditions of service in the local self-Government. Until and unless you improve the service conditions of these ill-treated employees—not only in super-bazars but also the throughout the country —how do you expect to stop them from pilfering or committing mis-appropriation? Why do not you, for once, say that the person who joins a particular institution will ultimately find his future, fate, prosperity or doom only in that particular institution?

Now, Sir, Government has invested nearly the entire share capital. As on 30th June, 1974 their contribution is Rs. 66.70 lakhs. What is the institutional share capital? It is Rs. 20,000. What is the share capital from individuals? It is hardly Rs. 3 17 lakhs. Now, the entire thing has been wiped out in the form of losses. Mr. George, I ask you, if you had invested Rs 66 lakhs in any venture would you wait for this figment of paper in the form of balance-sheet for the year 1974 in the month of May, 1975: I would like to know what is the principle of accountability of these institutions. You are spending money on management and paying as much as Rs 5,000/-.

Sir, I am not so much worried about the losses but my point is, are these bonafide losses? Write them off if they are bonafide losses. Any new business venture is likely to run in losses but when you are giving freedom to managerial personnel and you are trusting them and if they indulge into any foul play and unbonafide losses, then nobody has any business to run these institutions.

Can you tell me—from small 'panwalla' upto a big departmental store—is there any institution in these years of virtually a complete sellers' market which has incurred losses? Now, it is said that we are making some profit during the current year. This shows that the Government as an indifferent owner, proprietor has not been able to do justice to these super-bazars.

Let there be an improvement in the managerial capacity of the Government, Don't leave it to your Secretaries. Have some of these experts from wherever you can get them. Either you learn to manage them or you have got no business to continue in this line. I hope the Minister will be kind enough to answer my questions, taking the spirit of what I have said.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, जिस उद्देश्य से दिल्ली और देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में सुपर-बाज़ारों की स्थापना की गई, वे उद्देश्य बड़े ही नेक रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन उद्देश्यों से अपने सुपर-बाज़ारों की स्थापना की, क्या उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने में आप कामयाब रहे है और यदि रहे है तो उस का सुबूत क्या है?

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं—सुपरबाज़ारों के खुलने के बाद क्या आप को आम बज़ारों की चीज़ों की कीमतों को नियन्त्रित करने में कुछ मदद मिली है? अगर मदद मिली है तो उसका आप का अनुभव क्या है, वह किस रूप में है—बतलाइये?

तीसरी बात —दिल्ली सुपर बाजार को 1966—67 से लेकर 1969—70 के बीच में 66, 67 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ। क्या यह घाटा एक टाप-हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का पार्ट है, आप जो खर्चीली व्यवस्था रखे हुए थे, उस की वजह से यह घाटा हुआ है? क्या आप ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कितना खर्च होता है और साधारण कर्मचारियों पर इस बीच में कितना खर्च हुआ है, ताकि हम को समझने में आसानी हो सके कि बीमारी क्या है?

आप ने कहा है कि 1972—73 में 51 हज़ार रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ है और 1973—74 में 10 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा होने का अनुमान है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब उस की स्थिति में क्यों सुधार हो रहा है, आपने अपने पिछले अनुभव का लाभ उठा कर ऐसी कौन सी कार्यवाही

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

की है कि जिस की वजह से अब मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है तथा उस में सुधार लाने के लिये आपने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है?

क्या यह बात सच है कि सुपर-बाजारों में जरूरत का तमाम सामान बराबर मौजूद नहीं रहता है, अवेलेबिल नहीं रहता है? अगर यह बात सच है तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये आप ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

क्या यह भी सच है कि सुपर-बाजारों का जो वर्किंग-आवर है-8 घन्टे का, उस में आप दोपहर की छुट्टी भी देते हैं, जिस की वजह से कुछ कठिनाई होती है। अगर आप के मुनाफा कमाने में कुछ इस तरह की कठिनाई है तो क्या आप वर्किंग-आवर को बढा कर और कर्मचारियों को ओवर-टायम देकर काम लेने के बारे में सोचते है ताकि और ज्यादा मुनाफा हो सके और जनता उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठा सके।

दिल्ली इतना बडा शहर है--इस की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कुछ और सुपर बाजार खोलने की क्या आपने कोई योजना बनाई है?

आखरी प्रश्न में चोरी के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं--चोरी करनेवाले अफसरान है या कौन लोग है? चोरी करनेवालों के खिलाफ़ आप ने कौनसी कार्यवाही की है ताकि वह जान कर जनता को सन्तोष हो कि आप चोरी करनेवालों के खिलाफ कुछ सख्ती कर रहे हैं। सब से पहले तो यह बतलायें कि चोरी करनेवाले कौन हैं? क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि एक छोटे कर्मचारी की तो हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती कि वह चोरी करे, छोटी-मोटी चोरी किसी ने भले ही कर ली हो, लेकिन वहां तो बड़े बड़े चोर घुसे हुए हैं, उन की कोई जांच की हो तो बतलाइये, ताकि हम समझें कि दिल्ली में बड़े बड़े चोर कौन है?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I have got a few questions to ask of the Minister in charge. First, what are the reasons for the loss of Rs. 66.67 lakhs between 1966-67 to 1969-70 in four years? It is surprising that the Super Bazar ran into loss from the very year of its inception. No breakup of the loss yearly has been given. Second, what were the reasons for giving a subsidy of Rs. 3.59 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 1.66 lakhs in 1967-68, Rs. 0.60 lakhs in 1968-69, Rs. 1.19 lakhs in 1969-70? Again when the Super Bazar made a profit of Rs. 51,000 in 1972-73, why was a subsidy of Rs. 0.18 lakhs given? In 1973-74 a profit of Rs. 10 lakhs was made. Then what was the necessity of giving a subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakhs? Also how could a profit of Rs.10 lakhs be ascertained for 1973-74 when audit had not yet been completed? I would require a clearcut reply to each of these questions

Again for the year 1971-72, the figures have been left out. Nothing is shown as to how much subsidy was given during this year. It only shows an over-typing there I suspect some figures have been concealed

What were the reasons for these losses when every private businessman dealing in similar business is showing profits and prospering day by day in spite of many hurdles?

SHRI B. V. NAIK. They are also making profit; it is being Pocketed.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Is it due to overstaffing or purchase of sub-standard goods, foodgrains or is it due to negligence on the part of of the staff and mismanagement? Or is it due to poor after-sales service, corruption, mismanagement or stealing or the incompetent General Manager and the present president?

I will cite an example. I purchased one air cooler from there in 1973 for Rs. 807. Within one month, it went out of order. No one cared to come to see it though I wrote many letters. I wrote to the General Manager; I wrote repeated letters to the President, Sabita Bahn. Then a reply comes; after six months when the summer was over, somebody comes to see what is

wrong with the cooler. I am paying Rs. 150 per month for air-conditioning for the last two years. It is lying as scrap with me. Why are they buying these sub-standard products? Why do they not blacklist the companies which are supplying these goods?

I purchased a transistor last year. Within one year, the handle got cracked.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why do you keep on purchasing from there?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Because it is a Government Super Bazar. Everybody thinks that he will get standard quality goods.

There are many other points I want to raise, but due to want of time, I cannot do it. But I would like to know why this Super Bazar is not properly managed. Why should it not be run on a commercial basis with trained staff showing good behaviour? Also I request the Minister in charge to overhaul the entire machinery of the Super Bazar right from top to bottom and plug the leakages. Those who are responsible for the losses should be sternly dealt with. It must show profits like other industries.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM (Tirunelveli): I have come to know from reliable sources that the super bazar authorities make purchases of commodities through middlemen and not through any co-operative marketing societies. They resort to this because the managers get commission under the table. I have heard from the workers of the super bazar that all the managers of different sections in the super bazar own palatial houses in posh localities in the capital. Recently there was a strike in Kidwai Nagar Super Bazar branch. The workers resented the appointment of two corrupt persons as managers and they unanimously wanted them to be removed.

I can give you my own example. I wanted to buy a foreign blade and suiting cloth from the branch of the super bazar in Vithal Bhai Patel house. I sent a chit through a messenger. I was not given those articles, though such smuggled goods being sold there were available. I know for certain that such goods are sold underneath the table to the relatives and friends of managers in the super bazar. It is not enough that the Minister of State Shri George inaugurates a renovated section of super bazar in connaught place. Inspite of a substantial subsidy of Rs. 8.22 lakhs in the year 1972-73, after six years of its inception, it made a profit of Rs. 51,000. I have to point out that the super bazar cannot make any profits so long as the managers make purchases through middlemen and are not sincere to the movement. Instead of helping the common consumers, the super bazar has become a place for vested interests. You go to the super bazar in Connaught Circus. Only luxury items occupy major space. The essential commodities are strewn here and there. But the luxury items are displaced so well that only aristocratic ladies are attracted. I doubt whether the mother-in-law of Hindi cinema actor Shri Manoj Kumar, Shrimati Savita Bahen is capable of setting things right in the super bazar. I should like to know what steps the Government propose to take to reorganise the Super bazar for making it a profitable organisation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. George): I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members for putting forward very constructive suggestions and criticisms and I am sure this discussion will help to improve the functioning of the super bazar in the capital city of India. Every Member was kind enough to concede that the purpose or concept behind the super bazar was extremely laudable; it was intended to ensure cheaper cost, better quality, proper weight and fair trade practices to the masses of this big city. In the beginning super bazar was making a loss. In 1966-67 the turnover was Rs. 458 lakhs and in 1967-68 it was Rs. 468 lakhs and it came down in 1968-69 to 387 lakhs. From 1972-73 onwards there is a sign of improvement and then the annual turn over was Rs. 453 lakhs. In 1973-74 the annual turn over went up to Rs. 7.33 crores.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It is because of the rise in prices; not due to anything else.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: For the year 1974-75, from the present trends we are hopeful that the turn over will be Rs. 8.5 crores. Some hon. members were kind enough to concede that it started making profit from 1972-73. The profit was only Rs. 51,000. In 1973-74 it made a profit of Rs. 10 lakhs In 1974-75, we are definitely making a profit of more than Rs. 10 lakhs. So, it is improving.

He asked about membership. There are 10,156 shareholders, out of which 3,000 additional shareholders have come in 1973-74 alone. This indicates that at least from 1973-74 we are taking definite measures for improving it. It is not as though it is just a department of the government.

SHRI M C. DAGA: How much capital is employed by the Government and how much is the share capital of others?

MR. CHAIRMAN. Please hear him patiently.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: He said, we have been sleeping over the losses. 3 managers have been dismissed for mismangement 15 lower employees have also been dismissed during the last 3 years for mismanagement. For embezzlement committed in the household section 6 persons including a manager are being prosecuted. This shows that we are taking prompt action.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): They are not the real men.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: If he tells me who are the real man, I will take action.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I can give the names of the real men.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Mr. Naik said, this organisation is run by people on deputation alone. I concede the spirit and the principle behind what he said. In an organisation like this, the managers and other employees must be committed to it and this must be their bread and butter. It is only when they are emotionally attached to it and feel that their own fate and prosperity is linked with the fate and prosperity of this organisation that this organisation will thrive. Out of the total of 850 employees, only 5 are on deputation. The rest are all permanent employees of this organisation.

SHRI B. V. ANIK: These 5 are the key people--General Manager, Managing Director and other top posts.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: They are from the IAS, IA & AS .

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Throw them out. Have them only from the employees. This is statistical juggiery that only 5 out of 850 are on deputation.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. When a highly qualified and competent chartered accountant like Mr. Naik is putting questions. I must have the help of an IA & AS officer to reply to them Mr. Naik said. we are not paying the employees properly. I do not believe that if we merely pay well, that will be a deterrent against pilferage. Even highly placed people resort to pilforage It is not directly proportionate to the salary. But the point I would like to make is that the pay-scales of the staff of the Super-Bazaar in Delhi are the best in regard to pay scales prevailing in any other departmental store in this country. They are given DA at the Central rates, besides bonus at 8.33 per cent, promotional opportunities according to merit and so on. So, their service conditions have been improved very much.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister was kind enough to commend my competence. I am here because of my sincerity and not on account of my competence. I have suggested that, if not today, either tomorrow or the day after, the employees should come from the institution itself, from the cooperative sector. How soon will it be done. that is the thrust of my argument. In other words, when will you stop deputation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In the Super Bazaar, as well as in other governmental organisations, deputation is prevalent and is done with the best of intentions, keeping the interests of the organisation in mind.

I was referring to the position that is prevailing now. As was agreed to by

other members, the ultimate purpose of this super bazar is to see that the essential commodities are given to the common people of this city at fair prices and in good condition, good quality and proper weight.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Why not answer our specific questions?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The hon. Members have put so many questions. I am trying to answer them one by one.

The important question is how best we can improve it. According to me, this organisation is showing improvement from 1972-73 onwards. The losses are no more prevalent. In 1972-73 we made a profit of at least Rs. 50,000, in 1973-74 Rs. 10 lakhs and in 1974-75 another Rs. 10 lakhs. So, there is a definite trend of improvement. Now it is our intention to see that there is further improvement. It will serve the purpose for which it was conceived.

We have to improve still further. For that we are thinking of setting up processing units by which the middlemen's margin would be reduced, if not absolutely nullified. We will ensure linkage between the processing units and this organisation itself, so far as essential commodities are concerned, so that the middlemen's margin is reduced or avoided. In that way we will be able to serve the consumers better. Further we are also thinking of cold storage and deep freeze so that commodities which are available only at a particular time are stored for supply during the lean periods.

Then, we have got only three important branches plus some mini branches. This, according to us, is not enough. We have to spread our activity and make it broad-based. So, we are requesting the DDA to provide us sites for shopping centres at concessional rates so that we can extend our activities to the important satellites where salaried people, middle class pepole, government employees and factory employees live, so that we can provide these people their necessities at a reasonable rate and of good quality and proper weight.

Further, we have recently launched a new programme called Home Delivery, which will be of great relief to the housewives, who do not have domestic servants. By this method we will be able to take the shops to the houses themselves. This may to a very great extent solve the problem of the so-called discourtesy which has been alleged.

We are launching an ambitious programme of employee training at various levels, not for the Managers alone, but at the middle and lower management level and at the salesmen level. All these people will be properly trained to inculcate into them the spirit of service and salesmanship, so that the customer is given the best of facilities.

With the Civil supply Department coming into vogue from October onwards, the most important thing according to me is market intelligence so that we may be kept informed about the different trends in the marketing situation, how fluctuations are taking place etc. So to say, the Super Bazaar has taken up the voluntary job of serving the citizens of Delhi. We have started a market intelligence cell which will keep on monitoring the differeent trends, the situations of shortage, scarcity etc., so that we can immediately move on with the necessary facilities and the commodities that are needed in the different areas.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: When we raise a half an hour discussion, he need not detail how the Super Bazaar will work in future.

सभापति महोदय: श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने स्पेसीफिकली यह क्वेश्चन किया था। डागा साहब आप आज इतने परेशान क्यों हैं?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Apart from the specific question put by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, I thought Mr. Daga was interested in knowing what programmes we have got for the future.

The Super Bazaar has started wholesale supply of essential items to the universities and important colleges. This has showing results. In the last three or four months, the mess bill of each student

[Shri A. C. George]

residing in these institutions has come down by 15 to 20 rupees per head because the Super Bazaar was in a position to supply most of the commodities that they need at a lower price and of better quality.

We have recently introduced another innovation, "check your weight", and adulteration is being controlled by quality control in the laboratory. Under-weighing is prevalent in the private trade. So, we have put standard weighing machines in different corners of the Super Bazaars at important centres, so that every customer is in a position to check for himself whether these things are given with the proper weight or not.

So, it is not as though we are sleeping over these problems. We think that this is an important instrument to see that the consumers in Delhi get things at the proper rice with the proper weight and quality.

I have taken the suggestions and criticisms of Shri Naik in the spirit in which he has made them. I know that hon. Members want this to function properly. We are taking measures for that.

18.50 Hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday April 29 1975/Vaisakha 9, 1897 (Saka).

MGIPCRE—84—2 LSS/ND/75—26-6-75—978.